THE GENESEE FARMER.

Agriculture is the most Healthy and Honorable, as it is the most Natural and Useful pursuit of Man.

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IMPROVING LANDS IN VIRGINIA.

A GENTLEMAN in Virginia has requested us to write and publish an article on the improvement of the naturally thin or partially exhausted lands of that State. As the fundamental principles of agriculture are the same everywhere, we have no hesitancy in offering a few suggestions to our numerous readers in the "Old Dominion," on the renovation of impoverished fields.

Grass, sedge, briars, wild plums, sumac, and forest trees, are nature's agents for regaining lost fertility on lands which have long been tilled and finally turned out as an open common. The farmer naturally seeks the best ways and means to impart a profitable degree of fruitfulness to lands in this condition. Stable manure in his case is out of the question; for he has neither stock at his command, nor summer or winter feed adequate to fertilize one acre in ten of the old plantation. It must be improved by a less expensive process, or not at all. There are two ways in which the desired result may be attained, either or both of which are open for successful experiment. One is to convert the plantation, in the first instance, into a grazing farm. This may be done without ever putting a plow into the ground. We assure our friends that some of the most profitable farms in the southern tier of counties in the State of New York were never plowed since the primitive forest covered their hills and valleys. One or two crops of wheat or rye are put in by the use of the harrow, after the land is first cleared and burned, when it is seeded with timothy, clover, or herd's grass, and kept in pasture or meadow.

There are but few acres in Virginia that ever bore crops, that will not grow grass of some kind by the use of lime, grass seed, and thorough scarifying with a sharp iron or steel-toothed harrow. After the lime and seed have been applied a week, if the farmer has any doubt as to the strength of the soil, the application of 100, 150, or 200 pounds of Peruvian guano, will secure to the grass plants a fine growth of roots and stems, precisely on the same principle that this fertilizer increases a crop of wheat or oats, which are varieties of grass. Land well set in timothy, clover, or red-top, is half redeemed, and in a condition to yield an income in wool, butter and cheese, beef, mutton, live hogs, mules, horses, and neat cattle. There are millions of acres in Virginia that would make profitable dairy, stock, and wool-growing farms, which now produce next to nothing. This may be done with little or no plowing, if one prefers to operate by seeding, liming, and using in some cases a little guano, in the manner indicated. The quantity of lime which one can afford to apply per acre will depend entirely on the cost of the article, and the probable value of the crop when grown. From five to fifty bushels would be the limits which we recommend. So soon as practicable, every farmer should grow his own clover and grass seed, and be extremely careful to raise clean seed, and to sow no other. We have had considerable experience in growing clover and other forage seeds, and know how sadly a man may be injured by purchasing and using foul seed. A farmer in Virginia who will establish a reputation for growing pure clover and timothy seed, can make a fortune at the business. He must manure well and be familiar with this branch of husbandry.

In plowing with a view to improve land, much depends upon the condition it is in. If it will bear a crop of rye of five, eight, or ten bushels per acre, it should be plowed early enough to seed with rye in September or October, harrowing in a top-dressing of lime or marl with the seed. If one is short of hay or fodder, sheep and calves can run more or less on this rye field during the winter months. A seed of rye, where the plant tillers well in the fall, by the first of May, if not fed, will give in organized matter, from 50 to 75 times its weight. This immense gain is *manure*, drawn in a considerable degree from the atmosphere. If it be turned into the soil by the plow, and peas, with a little more lime be sown, they too will draw fertilizing atoms from the air. Hogs may eat the peas in the field, and the land may be plowed deep, well cultivated with a two-horse cultivator, and sown with wheat in October, which is early enough for central or southern Virginia. If the ground is extremely sterile, plow in the fall deep with a stout team, and let the frosts of winter operate on the minerals before either seed or lime is applied. In the spring, sow lime and peas, and harrow thoroughly. Southern planters, as a general thing, fail to have first rate harrows; and when they do have them, they are not used half enough to do up tillage "brown." It is a good plan to sow a few oats with peas, for they assist in keeping the vines from falling upon the ground, where they frequently rot before the seed is ripe. Let hogs eat both peas and oats, and plow in all vegetable matter with another coat of lime sown before plowing. Now, sow wheat and apply 200 pounds of the best guano per acre, and

seed with clover. Give the clover a top-dressing of 100 lbs. of gypsum per acre, and not plow again in two years, if the clover takes well. Unless the clover is quite thick on the ground, sow timothy. It is a point of great importance always to have clean clover, timothy, and herds-grass seed on hand, to sow on every half naked spot on the plantation. In low grounds sow red-top; and be sure to make food for stock to grow every where. An acre of decently managed grass will yield a clear profit of $3 per annum, which is 6 per cent. interest on $50.

The dairymen of New York are making money quite as fast as the wheat-growers; and skilful wool-growers and growers of good carriage horses are doing as well as either. To rear fine mules and roadsters, both for home service and for the cotton growing States, will pay a good profit in two-thirds of the counties in Virginia. Every branch of agriculture can be made to pay the good husbandman a liberal profit in that State. Tobacco culture is now quite remunerative. Grain growing is perhaps less profitable than any other department of agriculture; but even that will give a fair living if properly conducted. In regard to sheep husbandry, we must say that the best grass fed mutton which we have seen in America, came into Washington city from the grazing districts of Virginia. Sheep are remarkably healthy and fine. The native cattle are generally mean, having large long legs, big heads and horns, thick necks, with precious little of good pieces for roasting or steak. Cattle of this character ought to be driven out of the United States, and those infinitely better take their places. First rate milch cows sell at a round profit to the breeders. Lime and gypsum, guano and good husbandry, must give a plenty of good forage the year round.

Among other truly valuable plants, turnips and corn may be cultivated with great facility and in quantities. They will add largely to the stock of manure and the means of enriching the soil. All corn, peas, oats, rye, and barley fed to hogs, mules, or horses, had better be boiled before feeding. With one or two cauldron kettles set in an arch, it could be attended to by the help in the house, and corn, or other small grain cooked with very little trouble or expense. Next in importance to the economical consumption of food, stands the art of saving and skilfully using all the manure produced on the plantation. For this purpose, working mules, oxen and horses, (for all are worked in Virginia,) should be fed in stables or under sheds where their droppings can be saved under shelter and protected from washing rains. All manure should be covered and kept from loss by volatilization and leaching. Manure is the very cream of the soil, and the right use of this cream is what many cultivators do not understand, although they believe they do. We have traveled a good deal over the United Stated for the express purpose of seeing with our own eyes, and learning from practical men who never write for the press, how they manage straw, corn-stalks, and whatever else adds to the compost heap; and, when we say that about half of the elements of fertilty in the organized substances used as manure is lost before these substances are fairly buried in the soil, taking the country together, we are under the truth. We believe it will pay on farms where so much wheat is grown that farmers cannot well consume the straw, to cut it in pieces about six inches long, in large cutting boxes driven by horse-power, and then spread the straw and plow it in. It is apt to make bad work to attempt to plow under long straw, as we know from experience. With cut straw there would be no serious impediment, while the straw, rotting, would yield soluable silicates and all its organic elements for the production of new crops. We say to our Virginia friends, and to our readers everywhere, if you fail to feed the land it will certainly fail to feed you, sooner or later. If corn-stalks were chopped up and covered with earth by the plow, they would rot and greatly enrich the soil. Don't be afraid to trust your common mother, Earth. When she ceases to yield her annual fruits, there will be no place for us bipeds, or quadrupeds on this planet.

So soon as her numerous railroads are completed which are now in progress, Virginia will place her native salt and gypsum at the command of all her farmers. These fertilizers, with the aid of lime, guano, and salts drawn from the ocean, obtained in a way hereafter to be described, will *enable* her to become one of the richest farming States in the Union.

POTATO CULTURE.—THE MALADY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Cultivator has the following remarks on a topic which eminently deserves the consideration of every farmer:

MR. EDITOR:—I have perused the address of Dr. LEE before the Hampshire Society at Northampton, with the greatest pleasure, and I am sure, to my own improvement; but there is one thing that I would ask the Doctor, and that is, is he prepared to grow large crops of potatoes free from the rot—while that distemper is wasting the crops around him—by the information derived from chemical analysis, which shows precisely the quantity of alkali contained in the ashes of the tuber after incineration, and by which he has made it appear, that the rot is the consequence of the waste of that article in the soil? If so, he had better turn his attention to the business while the price of sound potatoes is so high, I know of no crop that would pay equal to this, as by his extensive information he need not lay his crop at less than 600 bushels per acre, I presume. But is it not strange, that every one does not see at a glance the futility of such arguments? Let but a congenial season occur the coming spring, and away goes all chemical reasoning on the subject, and we shall all grow sound crops, although another year of mismanagement—according to the above reasoning—has been added to the list of our misdeeds. I speak it reverently, but if the Almighty should see fit thus to visit our infirmities the coming season, I know of no way in which he could so effectually proclaim man's weakness! If the Dr.'s reasoning be correct, our learned friends ought long ago to have taught us by example, and not have confined their labors to precept.

In illustration of the practical part of this potato question, we copy the following remarks from the Patent Office Report for 1845. A writer over the signature of "CHEMICO" (unknown to us) says:

DR. LEE, a scientific gentleman of New York, who is at present engaged by the New York State Agricultural Society to visit every county in that State, and deliver lectures on agricultural chemistry, in a letter to the editor of the Albany Cultivator, remarks: "More than one-half of the ashes of potatoes is pure *potash*. A Sugar maple, a grape vine, a potato plant, and an apple tree, needs a soil that abounds in potash. In every town I have found scientific farmers, who by the use of unleached ashes, lime, and plaster, in equal parts, and placed in the hill with the seed, and on the hill so soon as the tops are well grown, have wholly escaped the potato rot, and harvested for several years from 500 to 600 bushels per acre."

Although in writing to the Cultivator we followed the statements of our informants, we regret that we did not reduce the figures one-third before committing them to the press. We have read of crops equal to 1000 bushels per acre, and many of more than 600; nevertheless, a good cause is always injured by state-

ments which appear improbable, if strictly true.—We have paid particular attention to the culture of potatoes from our boyhood till this present writing. No part of the answers sent to the Patent Office from all parts of the United States, in response to 8000 circular letters, has interested us so much as the responses to questions concerning the cultivation and yield of potatoes. In the report recently sent to Congress, of which the joint committee have reported in favor of printing 130,000 copies, Mr. O. C. Motley, of Clatsop Plains, Oregon, near the mouth of the Columbia River, says, under date of December 15, 1850, that "*the average yield per acre*, on manured land, is 400 bushels. Cost of culture ten cents; price at the last harvest $2,75 a bushel; giving $1,100 in cash for an acre of potatoes." We have reliable information that wheat, potato, and turnip crops, are usually excellent in that Territory. Beef is worth from 15 to 25 cents per pound, butter a dollar, and cheese 75 cents. A good dairy cow is worth $75, which is cheap, considering that half her butter for a year will pay for her. Potato crops in Utah are quite as good as those in Oregon. In Iowa, fresh lands rich in decaying sod and potash, have produced an average of 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre. In New England, the average is not over 75 bushels. Let the farmers of Iowa practice after the New England plan of wasting the raw material for making potatoes 50 years, and the soils that now yield 300 bushels of sound potatoes, will produce no more than 75, and they will be extremely prone to premature decay.

To our mind, there is no more mystery about the potato rot, than there is about the rot of an unripe frost-bitten pumpkin; or the rotting of apples and onions. Whatever weakens the organic functions of a living being, no matter whether an animal or plant, nor whether the injury be done by frost or heat, by poison or starvation, the effect is to hasten death and the "rot" incident to it. In the potato malady, the constitutional strength of the plant has been impaired by many years of bad treatment, so that even seedlings fail to possess the same vital force which its own family enjoyed ten generations back. A feeble child, afflicted with hereditary scrofula, is past receiving a new and perfectly sound constitution. In a similar manner, plants have different degress of vital force, or constitutional power; so that two seeds of wheat, corn, or "eyes" of potatoes, shall produce very unlike results in offspring, or crops, under circumstances precisely similar. *Changing seeds* is founded on this principle. Too many farmers constantly breed downward instead of upward—deteriorating vital energy in place of improving it. Families of men, and all inferior organizations, are liable to "run out," provided the physical laws of their being are habitually violated. It is not a temporary pestilence that causes the disaster, but the pestilence and premature death are the effects of human action performed through *ignorance*. Man does a thousand things that operate to shorten his own life through ignorance and folly, as well as to induce the potato rot. Instead of regarding this malady and cholera as special inflictions of Providence, they should be treated on scientific principles, as one would treat fever and ague, or as he would create a great smoke in an orchard on a frosty night, to avoid losing fruit when the trees were in blossom. The effects of a killing frost are to be prevented, not cured. So, too, the premature decomposition of potatoes must be prevented, not cured. This prevention consists not merely in supplying a due quantity of potash to the soil where the plant is cultivated, but in carefully avoiding all excess of moisture, all deficiency in good healthy mould, and in clean culture, after every mineral element required by nature to form perfect plants is furnished in proper proportions. On good sod, fairly rotting a mixture of ashes, lime, and gypsum; or ashes and salt, thoroughly incorporated with the soil; we have seen operate most satisfactorily many years.

In the volcanic regions of Utah, Oregon, and California, the soil abounds in alkalies in a peculiar degree; and while the climate of those regions is well adapted to the potato plant, the earth is not less favorable to the growth of starch in tubers, and of wood in the mammoth trees of an Oregon forest. We have said repeatedly, in public addresses, that potash and soda, which so abound in the alkaline springs of the Rocky Mountains, and in those that feed the salt lake of Utah, will one day be brought into the old states to aid in organizing carbon and the elements of water, into starch, oil, sugar, and wood. Potash is now worth five dollars per 100 lbs. for agricultural purposes; and it cannot well be lower, so long as one-third of the earthy matter in a bushel of wheat is pure alkali. Soils that abound in the alkalies, potash, and soda, and in the alkaline minerals lime, magnesia, and ammonia, are distinguished for the magnificence of their forests, provided the climate is not too rigorous. Constitutionally sound potatoes planted in fresh soils, where immense oaks, hickory, sugar maple, elm, and black walnut grow, festooned with grape vines six or seven inches in diameter, have never failed, to our knowledge, to yield satisfactory crops, when properly cultivated. The farmer is bound to comply with all the conditions of nature in maintaining health and fruitfulness, or he has no right to expect either.

The United States census shows that in one county in Georgia, with a population of over 7000, there was not a single death in the year preceeding June 1st, 1850. We venture to affirm that one can not find much decaying vegetable or animal matter in that county to poison either the air or water consumed by its inhabitants. Of course, the land is not rich, the soil being mostly sand, and the forest being exclusively pine.

Mulching Irish potatoes is very useful at the south, and beneficial every where by moderating the extremes of heat and cold and keeping the surface of the earth moist. At the south, a covering of forest leaves is mostly used; at the north, straw is abundant and might, in addition to forest leaves, be spread over the ground between rows and quite up to the stems of the plants. A climate where the thermometer never indicates a higher temperature than 70°, is best for the *solanum tuberosum*. As a general rule, early planting is best, on deeply plowed land abounding in natural mould, strengthened by wood ashes. Some times strong, green manures operates well; but the practice is like giving large doses of calomel in a critical case—it is hazardous. It is a little more difficult to raise a first rate crop of potatoes than of corn or wheat. A strong sod broken in March or the fall, turned handsomely, and manured with well rotted compost containing leached ashes, a little salt and gypsum, will do the business. Much is gained by frequently stirring the earth with the cultivator or plow; but no amount of tillage can form

the first small potato from nothing, or from other ingredients than such as Providence has fitted for the purpose. A hill to each nine square feet, placing them three feet apart in the rows both ways, with but little seed in a hill, and not over four or five stems allowed to grow in each hill, has given the cheapest and best crops. If the land is sufficiently dry, hilling up the earth is unnecessary and often prejudicial. Place the seed not in a deep furrow, but on the same level with the surface, taking care that the soil is well pulverized at least six inches below the seed. In covering potatoes when planted, the depth should vary somewhat with the soil and season. The judgment of the farmer must decide in each case. One can afford to give a bushel of potatoes at harvest for a like quantity of good ashes to be used in making the crop.

The following is the composition of the ash of this plant :

	Tubers.	Haulm or Vines.
Carbonic acid,	13.4	11.0
Phosphoric acid,	11.3	10.8
Sulphuric acid,	7.1	2.2
Chlorine,	2.7	1.6
Lime,	1.8	2.3
Magnesia,	5.4	1.8
Potash,	51.5	44.5
Soda,	trace	tra.
Silica,	5.6	13.0
Oxide of Iron,	0.5	5.2
Charcoal and loss,	0.7	7.6
	100.0	100.0

The above analyses were made by M. BOUSSINGAULT, and are reliable. By deductiug the carbonic acid and loss, nearly 60 per cent of the ash of the tuber is *potash*, and the vines are nearly as rich in this mineral.

POTATOES.

In the February number of the Farmer I find some remarks and inquiries in relation to planting large and small potatoes. My father always preferred large ones for planting—at least, those above medium size, and was not particular about cutting them, putting one in a hill. My own experience is this : I have generally *sorted* my potatoes in the fall, feeding out the small ones and reserving the others for family use. In the spring, only the smaller ones of my winter's stock would remain, and these I have used for planting. When, however, I have been apprehensive of coming short, I have supplied myself by cutting from those used for eating, a *chip*, or *slice*, about half an inch thick, from that end of the potato that contains the eyes. The product has always been of good size, as well as abundant, whenever the soil and the season have been favorable. I ought to state, however, that as I purchase most of my winter's supply, the small potatoes that I plant may have been raised from larger seed. What the effect would be, of planting small potatoes raised from *small* seed for several years in succession, I am not prepared to say. Perhaps the result would be degeneracy.

In the spring of 1849, all my seed was such as above described, and yet my crop was good. Some that were planted on a kind of ridge formed of the earth that had been thrown out of a ditch cut through a low marshy soil, were first rate both in size and quantity. In digging the ditch, the first soil that was thrown out, consisting of a black clay muck, was covered with a gravelly clay loam from the bottom of the ditch. The potatoes raised on this soil, from small seed, surpassed every thing raised in the vicinity, and were admired by all who saw them. They were chiefly Mercers, English whites, and Sardinias, or flesh-colored.

SEEDLINGS.—It was at this time that I raised a fine lot of seedlings, consisting of five or six apparently distinct varieties. These I planted in the spring of 1850, in the same garden with some half dozen other varieties, consisting of Mercers, Sardinias, several kinds of white, one of black, and some of a pale red, or flesh-color, known here by the names, Waterbury reds, Sandlakes, &c., very similar to a kind cultivated in some parts of New York, and called by some "Western reds," if not the very same. The soil was a deep, dark, clay muck, with a sandy clay subsoil, very rich and moist. All the potatoes seemed to do well till about the time of flowering, when I discovered indications of disease. The disease did not seem to spread much until the tubers were about half grown, when the leaves appeared to die suddenly, leaving the stems green. Examination was wholly unsatisfactory. I immediately began to dig them ; but they decayed so fast that in a few days full three-fourths of them had perished. Some that were sound when dug in the morning, would be partially decayed in the evening, and reduced to a pulp, with a fœtid odor, the next morning. The "Waterbury Reds" withstood the disease best ; the seedlings were only second on the list. From a piece of ground that would once have produced twenty-five or thirty bushels, I obtained less than one when I dug them at the close of the season. H. —*Down East, Feb'y*, 1851.

SMALL POTATOES.

MESSRS. EDITORS :—I noticed an article in your columns, recommending small potatoes for seed. As that does not altogether agree with my experience, I wish to communicate to you the result of an experiment.

I think it best not only to select the large potatoes, but the best part of each should be used for seed. Every seed in the potato commences its growth at the small end, and are matured only as the potato expands and they are brought over its surface by its growth ; consequently the eye or seed at the small end has not come to maturity. Who would be willing to run the risk of planting their crop of corn by taking their seed from the small end of the ear, that was not half grown or matured.

The following experiment has been made : Selected large potatoes, divided the eyes as nearly as possible into three equal parts by cutting them crosswise. The pieces next to the stem, or large end, were planted in one row, the middle pieces in another row, and the small ends in the third row. They were all equal in regard to soil and cultivation. At harvest they were dug and kept separate, and each weighed. The difference between those raised from the large ends and the middle pieces were in favor of the former ; but the difference between those raised from the large ends and those of the small ends, were in proportion as one and a half tons to the acre in favor of the former. Pleast to make the experiment for yourself. A SUBSCRIBER.

BETTER by far not to start an object, if its pursuit is to be abandoned at the first difficulty.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR THE ANNUAL SHOW, TO BE HELD AT ROCHESTER, SEPT., 16, 17, 18, & 19, 1851.

CATTLE.

SHORT HORNS.—Best bull over 3 years old. $25; 2d do, 15; 3d do. 5. Best 2 years old bull. 20; 2d do. 10; 3d do. 5. Best 1 year old bull. 15; 2d do, 10; 3d do. 5. Best bull calf. 10; 2d do. Trans & 3. Best cow over 3 years old. 25; 2d do, 15; 3d do. 5. Best 2 years old heifer. 20; 2d do. 10; 3d do, 5. Best 1 year old heifer, 15; 2d do. 10; 3d do. 5. Best heifer calf, 10; 2d do, Trans and 3. Best 3 cows and 3 heifers, the heifers under three years of age, to be owned by exhibitor. 25.

DEVONS.—Best bull over 3 years old, $25; 2d do. 15; 3d do. 5. Best 2 years old bull. 20; 2d do. 10; 3d do. 5. Best 1 year old bull. 15; 2d do. 10. 3d do, 5. Best bull calf. 10; 2d do, Trans and 3.—Best cow over 3 years old. $25; 2d do, 15; 3d do, 5. Best 2 years old heifer. 20; 2d do. 10; 3d do. 5. Best 1 year old heifer, 15; 2d do, 10; 3d do, 5. Best heifer calf. 10; 2d do, Trans. and 3. Best 3 cows and 3 heifers. as in Short Horns, 25.

HEREFORDS.—Best bull over 3 years old. $25; 2d do. 15; 3d do. 5. Best 2 years old bull. 20; 2d do. 10; 3d do, 5. Best 1 year old bull. 15; 2d do, 10; 3d do, 5. Best bull calf, 10; 2d do, Trans. and 3.—Best cow over 3 years old. 25; 2d do, 15; 3d do, 5. Best 2 years old heifer. 20; 2d do, 10; 3d do. 5. Best 1 year old heifer, 15; 2d do. 10; 3d do, 5 Best heifer ca f. 10; 2d do, Trans. and 3. Best 3 cows and 3 heifers. as in Short Horns, 25.

AYRSHIRES.—Best bull over 3 years old, $25; 2d do. 15; 3d do. 5. Best 2 years old bull. 20; 2d do, 10; 3d do. 5. Best 1 year old bull. 15; 2d do, 10; 3d do. 5. Best bull calf. 10; 2d do. Trans. and 3.—Best cow over 3 years old. 25; 2d do, 15; 3d do, 5. Best 2 years old heifer, 20; 2d do, 10; 3d do, 5. Best 1 year old heifer, 15; 2d do, 10; 3d do. 5. Best heifer calf. 10; 2d do, Trans. and 3. Best 3 cows and 3 heifers, as in Short Horns. 25.

NATIVES AND GROSS BETWEEN NATIVES AND IMPROVED CATTLE.—Best cow over 3 years old. $20; 2d do. 12; 3d do. 4. Best heifer 2 years old, 15; 2d do. 10; 3d do. 3. Best 1 year old heifer, 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do, 3. Best heifer calf, 3; 2d do. Trans

WORKING OXEN.—*Over four years old*—Best team of 20 yoke from any county. $50; 2d do. 30 Best team from any town. not less than 10 yoke. 25; 2d do, 20; 3d do, 10. Best yoke of oxen, 20; 2d do, 15; 3d do. 5.

No yoke of cattle competing in teams can compete as a single yoke; nor can a single yoke. competing for premium, be allowed to compete in the county or town teams.

STEERS.—*Three years old*—Best ten yoke from any county, $20. Best single yoke, 10; 2d do, 8; 3d do. 3. To boys under 16, training yoke of steers, best. Silver medal; 2d do, Trans. and 3. *Two years old*—Best ten yoke from any county. 15. Best single yoke, 10; 2d do, 8; 3d do, Trans. and 3. To boys under 16, training yoke of steers, best, Silver Medal; 2d do, Trans. and 3. *One year old*—Best ten yoke from any county. 15. Best single yoke, 8; 2d do, 5; 3d do, Trans. and 3. To boys under 16, training yoke of steers, best, Silver Medal; 2d do, Trans. and 3.

MILCH COWS.—Best milch cow, $20. The cow to be kept on grass only during the experiment, and for fifteen days previous to each period of trial. The time of trial from 10th to 20th of June, and from 10th to 20th of August.

Statement to be furnished, containing—1st, The age and breed of cow, and time of calving. 2d, The quantity of milk in weight. and also of butter, during each period of ten days. 3d, The butter made to be exhibited with the cow. at the Fair. and the statement to be verified by the affidavit of competitor and one other person conversant with the facts.

FAT CATTLE.—*Stall fed*—Best pair fat oxen 4 years old. $30; 2d do, 15; 3d do, 10. Best single ox over 4 years, 15; 2d do. 10; 3d do. 6. Best fat cow over 4 years, 15; 2d do. 10; 3d do. 6. Best pair fat steers, 4 years old. or under, 15; 2d do. 12; 3d do, 8. Best single steer, 4 years or under, 10; 2d do. 6; 3d do, 3. Best single heifer, 4 years or under, spayed or not. 10; 2d do. 6; 3d do. 3.

FAT CATTLE.—*On Hay and Grass after one year old*—Best pair ox 4 years old. $20; 2d do, 12; 3d do, 8. Best single ox over 4 years. 10; 2d do, 6; 3d do, 4. Best cow over four years. 10; 2d do. 6; 3d do, 4. Best pair fat steers, 4 years or under, 12; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best single steer, 4 years or under, 8; 2d do. 3; 3d do. Trans. Best heifer, 4 years or under, spayed or not. 8; 2d do, 3; 3d do. Trans.

Applicants for premiums on fat cattle, must furnish particular statements of the manner of feeding, and kind, quantity, and cost of food, and all the expenses connected with the fattening; and those offered as grass fed, must have with them the affidavit of the breeder, that they have been fed on grass and hay alone. since one year old. otherwise they will be excluded Animals exhibited in pairs can not compete for single premiums.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—Best Short Horn bull. 2 years or over, Diploma and $15; best heifer or cow, 2 years or over. Dip. and 15. Best Devon bull. 2 years or over. Dip. and 15; best heifer or cow. 2 years or over, Dip. and 15. Best Hereford bull, 2 years or over, Dip. and 15; best heifer or cow, 2 years or over, Dip. and 15 Best Ayrshire bull, 2 years or over, Dip. and 15; best heifer or cow Dip. and 15.

HORSES.

FOR ALL WORK.—Best stallion over 4 years old, $25; 2d do, 15; 3d do, 5; 4th do, Youatt. Best brood mare, (with foal at her foot,) 25; 2d do, 15; 3d do, 5; 4th do, Youatt.

DRAUGHT.—Best stallion over 4 years old. $25; 2d do, 15; 3d do, 5; 4th do. Youatt. Best brood mare, (with foal at her foot.) 25; 2d do. 15; 3d do. 5; 4th do, Youatt.

THOROUGH BRED.—Best stallion over 4 years old. $25; 2d do. 15; 3d do. 5; 4th do. Youatt. Best brood mare, (with foal at her foot.) 25; 2d do. 15; 3d do, 5; 4th do, Youatt.

In order to compete in this class pedigrees must be produced, showing the purity of blood of the animals exhibited. None others will be allowed to compete, and the judges are required to reject any horse with which there is not furnished a complete pedigree on the side of dam and sire.

THREE YEARS OLD STALLIONS AND MARES.—Best stallion. $20; 2d do. 10; 3d do, Youatt; 4th do, Trans. Best mare, 20; 2d do, 10; 3d do, Youatt; 4th do, Trans.

TWO YEARS OLD STALLIONS AND MARES.—Best stallion, $15; 2d do, Youatt; 3d do. Trans. Best mare, 15; 2d do. Youatt; 3d do. Trans.

ONE YEAR OLD COLTS.—Best stallion, $10; 2d do. Youatt; 3d do, Trans. Best mare. 10; 2d do. Youatt; 3d do. Trans.

MATCHED HORSES.—*For the Carriage or Road*—Best pair of matched horses, Dip. and $15; 2d do, 10; 3d do. Youatt. *For Drought or Farm*—Best pair, Dip. and 15; 2d do. 10; 3d do, Youatt. Best 10 pair farm horses, from any one county, to be owned by exhibitors. and in use on farm, 25 (No team competing singly can compete in this class.)

GELDINGS.—Best gelding, Dip. and $10; 2d do, 8; 3d do, 6; 4th do, Youatt. Best mare, Dip. and 10; 2d do, 8; 3d do, 6; 4th do, Youatt.

FOREIGN HORSES.—Best blood stallion. over four years, Dip. and $10; best brood mare, over four years, Dip. and 10. Best stallion, horse of all work. over four years. Dip. and 10; best brood mare, over four years. Dip. and 10. Best stallion. draught do. over four years, Dip. and 10; best brood mare, over four years, Dip. and 10.

SHEEP.

LONG WOOLED.—Best buck over 2 years, $10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best buck 2 years or under. 10; 2d do, 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen five ewes, over 2 years. 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 ewes. 2 years or under. 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 buck lambs, 8; 2d do. 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best pen 5 ewe lambs, 8; 2d do. 3 and Morrell's Shepherd.

MIDDLE WOOLED.—Best buck over 2 years. $10; 2d do. 8; 3d do, 5. Best buck 2 years or under. 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 ewes, over 2 years, 10; 2d do, 8; 3d do, 5. Best pen 5 ewes, 2 years or under. 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 buck lambs, 8; 2d do. 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best pen 5 ewe lambs, 8; 2d do, 3 and Morrell's Shepherd.

This class includes South Downs, Norfolk, Dorset, Native, &c.

MERINOS.—(The sheep must be shorn during the season. and the sample of fleece exhibited.) Best buck over 2 years, $10; 2d do, 8; 3d do. 5. Best buck 2 years or under, 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do, 5. Best pen 5 ewes. over two years. 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 ewes, 3 years or under. 10; 2d do, 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 buck lambs, 8; 2d do. 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best pen 5 ewe lambs, 8; 2d do, 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best samples of wool, not less than 10 fleeces. Silver Medal.

SAXONS.—(The sheep must be shorn during the season. and sample of fleece exhibited.) Best buck over two years, $10; 2d do, 8; 3d do, 5. Best buck 2 years or under. 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 ewes, over 2 years. 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 ewes. 2 years or under. 10; 2d do, 8; 3d do, 5. Best pen 5 buck lambs, 8; 2d do. 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best pen 5 ewe lambs, 8; 2d do. 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best samples of wool, not less than 10 fleeces. Silver Medal.

Samples of each fleece prepared for exhibition. must be deposited with the Secretary of the Society. to be preserved in the Agricultural Museum, in Merino, Saxon, and Cross Breed classes of Sheep.

CROSS BREED SHEEP.—(Sheep to be shorn during the season. and sample of fleece exhibited.) Best buck over 2 years, $10; 2d do, 8; 3d do. 5. Best buck 2 years or under. 10; 2d do, 8; 3d do, 5. Best pen 5 ewes, over 2 years. 10; 2d do, 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 ewes. 2 years or under. 10; 2d do. 8; 3d do. 5. Best pen 5 buck lambs. 8; 2d do. 3 and Morrell's Shepherd. Best pen 5 ewe lambs, 8; 2d do, 3 and Morrell's Shepherd.

FAT SHEEP.—*Long Wooled*—Best fat sheep. over 2 years, $5; 2d do. 3; 3d do. Morrell's Shepherd. Best fat sheep. 2 years or under, 5; 2d do. 3; 3d do, Morrell's Shepherd. *Middle Wooled*—Best fat sheep, over two years, 5; 2d do, 3; 3d do. Morrell's Shepherd. Best fat sheep, two years or under, 5; 2d do. 3; 3d do, Morrell's Shepherd.

Statements required as to the manner of feeding. as for fat cattle.

FOREIGN SHEEP.—*Long Wooled*—Best buck. $10; best pen five ewes, 10. *Middle Wooled*—Best buck. 10; best pen five ewes, 10. *Merinos*—Best buck, 10; best pen 5 ewes, 10. *Saxons*—Best buck, 10; best pen five ewes. 10.

SHEPHERD'S DOG.

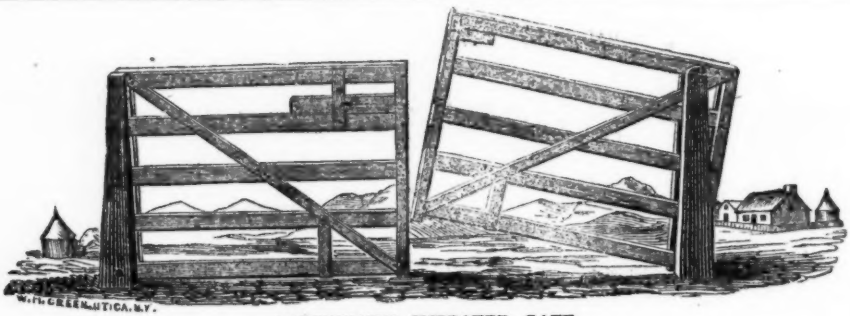
Best shepherd's dog, $5; 2d do, Morrell's Shepherd.

Evidence to be furnished of the thorough training of the dog, otherwise no premium can be awarded.

SWINE.

Best boar, over 2 years old, $10; 2d do, 5. Best boar 1 year old, 10; 2d do. 5. Best boar 6 months and under 1 year. 8; 2d do, 3; Best breeding sow, over 2 years, 10; 2d do, 5. Best breeding sow 1 year old, 10; 2d do. 5. Best sow 6 months and under 1 year, 8; 2d do. 3. Best lot of pigs, not less than 5, under ten months, 10; 2d do, 5.

(*Concluded in our next.*)



PARKINSON'S IMPROVED GATE.

Eds. Gen. Farmer:—Having procured an interest in "Parkinson's Improvement in hanging and operating Gates," for the use of my farm, and finding them far superior to any gate I have ever used or seen, and finding them thus pronounced by numerous others, I have thought it might be attended with benefit to my fellow farmers and all others who are freeholders, and consequently gate users, to introduce them through your widely circulated and valuable journal. Their simplicity, cheapness, convenience, and safety, also that they may be used as well in winter as summer and never sag, being among their most prominent features of superiority. They may be made of either slats or pickets, nearly in the same manner in many respects as our common gates, except that no frame-work is required, slats being used instead of morticed scantling. The posts are split down with a saw, (either at the mill or by hand,) and a tongue taken out the thickness of the gate, or enough thicker to admit of the gate's working freely in the space, and hung at the bottom by simply passing through both gate and post a single wooden pin. After the posts are set, (which is not usually done until the gate is attached,) they are sawed asunder in the middle and roll over each way, having previously prepared slats in the middle, in order to make two gates of it. A small short post is placed in the middle, with a notch cut in it to receive and steady the gates when shut; also, a small slide is attached, to pass through both parts and fasten them so firmly that no animal, however sagacious, can open them. Thus we save the expense of hinges, (not a small item in hanging a dozen gates,) save half the expense in making, and some expense in material; besides, any common farmer can make and hang his own gates without the aid of a machine, and have a gate that can never sag, (the pest of all hinge gates;) also, it can be used the year round, never being obstructed by snow, as in case of a very heavy fall the gate may be raised by raising the pin, thus raising the gate to a level with the snow.

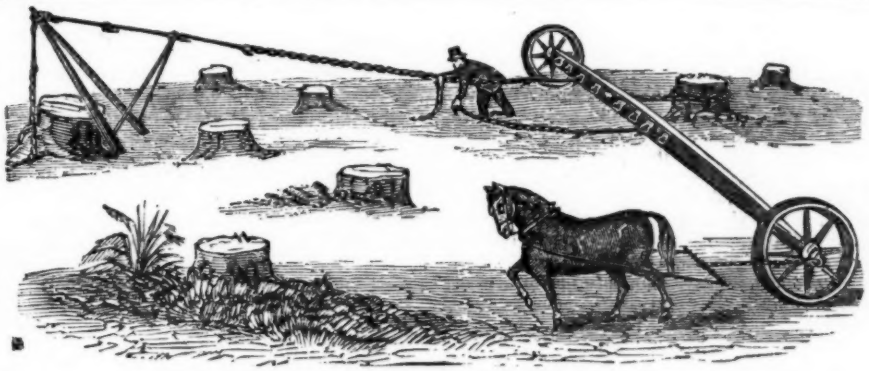
Your readers will readily see that these gates are operated quicker, as a person can stand by their side and throw them both over at once with one finger of each hand, and they will remain open without fastening while the team passes through, which may be held by the bit while opening and the reins while shutting, the operator having to step but one pace after shutting one to reach the other, which may be thrown carelessly together with no fear of their breaking or splitting when made of common ¾ inch pine, spruce, or hemlock lumber. They never can blow open to expose crops; they work as well on uneven ground as anywhere; and if the posts are hoven by the frost sidewise, they are operated nearly as well. The fence, if board, is nailed to the same posts, requiring no extra ones. They may extend higher than the gates, if desired, and be capped by splitting the cap the same as the posts, and the gates made in the most beautiful style, of pickets, or may be made of the coarsest material, with planks or slabs pinned together at the bottom for posts, at an expense (without posts) of from seventy-five cents to two dollars. They are equally convenient for small as large gates, a small spring or snap being attached to the post to hold the gate down.

Persons who have not seen a full sized gate, may come to the conclusion that they are too heavy for common use, which, however, is a mistake, as a child who can by no possibility carry round or open one-half of our common farm gates, can open a sufficiently heavy one for common purposes, the lifting being equal to 8 lbs. 3 oz. at the starting point, on the gate I use, and becoming lighter every inch it is raised. If desired, however, a pulley may be attached by placing the roller near the top of the post, fastening one end of the string to the inside corner of the gate, and the other end to a weight which passes down the back side of the post, in a casing or open, as preferred. G. H. Lamberton.—*Waterville, N. Y., Feb'y*, 1851.

We hope our correspondent will continue to be well pleased with the operation of these gates; but we have seen so many *improved gates* that were inferior to the old swing gate, *well made and hung*, that we should prefer having them well tested before recommending.

A GOOD NATIVE COW.

Messrs. Editors:—Through the medium of your paper we find many of the farmers throughout the country boasting of the fine qualities of their stock—their "Short Horned Durhams," their "Devonshires," or some other "blood"—as far superior to any other for workers or milkers. All I have to say through the same medium, is that I have a *Native scrub cow* which I wish to class with their number one "bloods," as a milker. Let those that have any better speak out. From my cow, in just ten months, commencing March 10th, 1850, was made 397¾ lbs. of good well-worked butter, besides one churning of about four pounds from which we were unable to make butter; also furnishing milk for my family, averaging about four persons, for the same length of time. Her keeping was besides good hay or pasture, four quarts of wheat bran per day. William Perry.—*Florence, Ohio, Feb.*, 1851.



STEWART'S PATENT STUMP MACHINE.

STEWART'S PATENT STUMP MACHINE.

Having been requested to give a plan of a stump machine, to be operated by a horse, we present the above, which is very highly recommended in the eastern agricultural papers. Never having seen the machine in operation, we give the following description from the New England Farmer :

"This machine is not only used for pulling stumps, but it is applicable to moving buildings, rocks, &c. It possesses great power and may be worked with ease and convenience.

A strong chain is put around the root of the stump to be removed, as represented in the engraving on the left. This chain passes over *shears*, or strong timbers so placed as to give the power at the stump an upward direciion. In many cases this part may be dispensed with, and the chain pass over the stump. The chain continues onward to the lever, on wheels, to which the horse is attached. This lever is fastened te a ordinary stump. When the horse has passed on, according to his present position, the length of the lever, he is turned in the other direction, and at the same time, the outer chain is dropped and the inner chain is hooked into the leading chain, and the horse passes on to the extent of the lever in the other direction.

A pair of oxen may be used, if more convenient. When stumps are thick, a large number may be pulled without removing the lever from the stationary stump. It is said that the largest stumps may be easily extracted with this machine. A pair of horses or oxen is a sufficient team to take it from place to place, and three men are sufficient to manage it in the harvest work. The removal of 100 stumps is considered a day's work.

Machines and patent rights are offered for sale. Address, William W. Willis, or James Kilburn, Grange, Mass. Reference is made to the following gentlemen :—Alvah Crocker, Esq., Fitchburg, formerly President of Vermont and Mass. Railroad ; S. F. Johnson, engineer of Troy and Greenfield Railroad ; Gilmore & Carpenter, Boston, railroad contractors ; Boody, Dillon, & Co., Springfield, railroad contractors."

Remedy for Looseness or Scours in Calves.—Make a tea, of equal portions of white oak, beech, and slippery-elm bark, and give in moderate doses, twice a day.—*Cole.*

WHEAT RAISING AND WOOL GROWING.

It has been said (how truthfully we will not argue) that the American nation is a nation of gold hunters and gold worshippers—that they pay a ready homage at the shrine of mammon, and are last to leave her devoted altars. That they are highly impulsive, impatient, and restless for gain, and contrast strangely with the sober, patient, and reflective German, is obviously apparent. Acquisitiveness is a striking feature in their national character, and is often cultivated at the expense of the very object in view. The truth of this may be seen particularly among agriculturists in grain growing districts. They are like the selfish child who strives to grasp in his tiny hand a treble portion of nuts or fruit, and loses his hold and finds himself without any. A most suicidal policy is pursued by the majority of farmers in the grain raising sections of our country. Eager for gain, and unwilling to pay out, they go on from year to year cropping and carrying off, without restoring suitable fertilizers, until, ere they are aware, their farms are impoverished and stinted crops and barren soils are the certain results.

According to the census of 1840, the average product of wheat per acre throughout the Empire State, was 14 bushels ; oats, 26 ; barley, 11 ; rye, 9½ ; and indian corn, 25. The number of sheep in the State, was 5,000,000, or over one quarter of all in the United States. They yielded 2¾ lbs. of wool per head. Had these sheep been of the Spanish Merino breed, and well kept, they might have yielded 2 lbs more per head, which, at 20 cts. per lb., would have added to the amount $3,500,000, a very pretty item to be divided between the wool growers of the State, but a serious drawback on their gains. The wheat and corn crop might, and ought to have been doubled. The number of bushels of wheat grown in New York in 1847, was 14,500,000 bushels. Had it been doubled, as it could have been on a less number of acres, over $14,000,000 of dollars might have been added to the pockets of the wheat growers ; and by doubling the corn crop, which was 16,000,000 bushels, an additional sum of $8,000,000 might have been realized. Of the practicability of this I have not a doubt.

We affirm that it is as easy to obtain 30 bu. of wheat, or 50 bu. of corn from an acre, as one-half that amount ; and it is as practicable to clip 500 lbs. of wool from 100 sheep, as 300 lbs., and this from

the same cost of keeping. It has been found that on a wheat farm of 100 acres, 100 sheep may be kept and quite as much wheat raised with, as without the sheep. There is no manure equal to sheep manure for the production of wheat. It contains certain properties that enters largely into the composition of the starchy portions of the berry and contributes greatly to the growth of straw. Wheat raising and wool growing should be united, and its results would be seen in better yields of wheat and in the constantly improving condition of the farm. Let no more land be kept under the plow than can be suitably fertilized; and let it be remembered that sheep manure is more valuable than all other barn-yard manures for the production of cereal grains. The character of soils is constantly undergoing a change by cultivation, and impoverishment is the certain result unless it is averted by the skill of the husbandman.

Large tracts of land in Virginia, that were once fertile and productive, and yielded 30, 60, and 100 fold under the hand of the cultivator, have long ago been abandoned as barren and desert wastes. Of late years these tracts of land are being redeemed from the dominion of the wolf and other wild beasts, and being restored and made available by sheep. In time these lands will again be productive. Many of the lands in Western Vermont were, thirty years since, becoming unproductive and barren, but their conversion into sheep pastures has made them now more highly productive. We are of the opinion that if the farmers in the grain growing districts would plow and sow one-half the number of acres they now do, and keep double the number of sheep, their products would be greatly enhanced, and their farms in 10 years would be worth a third more and capable of yielding returns commensurate with the labor bestowed.

One advantage of combining wool growing with wheat raising is, that the farmer has a crop of wool in the spring, which is converted into cash at a season when money is often scarce and obtained at high rates; and further, his wool crop never fails him, while often his wheat crop is blasted. The same land will yield a crop of wool and lambs every year, while it takes two years to obtain a single crop of wheat. These two great leading branches of industrial pursuit should go hand in hand, there being a mutual benefit resulting from each to the other. It is now the prevailing opinion of the best judges, that the wool interest must necessarily form the great leading business for the next five or ten years. There is now an actual scarcity of wool throughout the wool-growing districts of the whole world. Previous to the last clip, it was all worked up, and it is believed that before the next clip many factories will run on short time for want of stock. There is raised in the United States, 75,000,000 lbs. of wool, and annually consumed over 140,000,000 lbs—showing that we raise only about one-half of what we demand for home consumption. About three-fourths of this amount is imported in manufactured goods, and the balance in wool. We make these statements to show that there is little danger of over-doing the business of wool-growing. So long as there are 25,000,000 of people in Great Britain that do not own one foot of God's creation, and are under such oppression that during the late famine there perished over 116,000 in a country having a population of only 30,000,000, and yet according to their best authorities it is capable of sustaining in high comfort a population of 180,000,000. The 39,000 landlords that own nearly the entire landed property of England, Ireland and Scotland, are, by their oppressions, fast driving their half-clad and famished millions to our shores. These must be clothed and fed.

Aside from the foreign emigration, judging from the past, our population in 1875 will number 40,000,000, and in 1900 it will count 80,000,000. It now takes (allowing sheep to yield 3 lbs. per head) 50,000,000 of sheep to supply our present demands, and at the close of the present century, it would require the products of 200,000,000 sheep to clothe the inhabitants. To return to our first position, we say take away no more than you restore to your plow lands, and if you do not care to purchase plaster, salt, guano, or other fertilizers, then put on a flock of *good* sheep, which are sure to enrich both your farms and your pockets.

S. B. ROCKWELL.—*Cornwall, Vt., Feb.*, 1851.

WIRE-WORMS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The writer under the signature of S. R., Mendon, N. Y., states his experience, and asks for some information in regard to the best method of getting rid of the wire-worm. In reply to S. R., I will state a case—my own experience—if you deem it worth inserting in your valuable paper.

Five years ago last fall, I turned six acres of sward which had lain to meadow about eighteen years. Said I to myself, as I rolled the sod over, "I shall beat the nation in the corn business next year"—the land was so rich—so nice. Well, I planted in good season the next spring. When I hoed it the first time, the corn looked fine; but before we had finished the second hoeing, one-half of the piece was destroyed by the red-jackets. I tried some experiments to kill them, but all proved useless. I then plowed up the corn, and found that the ground was full of worms. I raised nothing on the land that year. I plowed it again in the fall; plowed again and planted in the spring, and cultivated the land thoroughly. I had half a crop that season. I followed the same course the next season, and the third year the worms troubled but little. I have fall-plowed every year since, and cropped it to barley, and the worm has disappeared. My barley has yielded 35 bushels to the acre. The result of my experience is this, (in more than one instance:) If you put three hoed crops in succession on your land affected with the wire-worm, and fall-plow it thoroughly, you will use them up. He that is an unbeliever may try it.

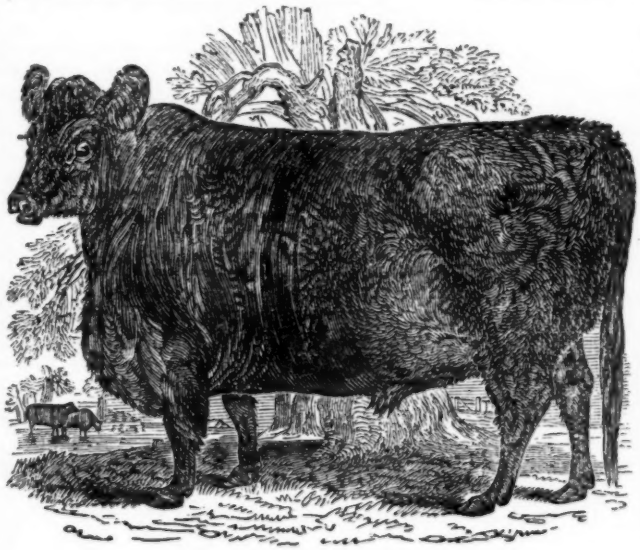
ELIHU PARRY.—*Van Buren, N. Y.*, 1851.

REMEDY FOR ROUP IN FOWLS.—*Messrs. Editors:* Having noticed a letter from R. H. FOSTER, in the March number of the Farmer, asking you a few questions respecting a certain disease in poultry, with which his neighbors' fowls have been troubled, I take the liberty of writing to you of the experience I have had in the same disease, which I called the roup. Last fall I purchased a pair of fowls of one of my neighbors, which showed symptoms of disease, which were the same as Mr. FOSTER speaks of. It soon went through my flock of twenty fowls, and for some time seemed incurable; but as a last resort, I mixed with about four ounces of fresh butter, one table-spoonful of finely pulverized sage, one of rue, and one of soot, and gave each fowl a pill of this, about the size of a cranberry, once a day for three or four days; and within two weeks they had all recovered.

L. ROGERS.—*Willowvale, N. Y.*, 1851.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

THE Galloway Polled Cattle we once much admired as we saw them exhibited in the Smithfield Show. Indeed, they appeared to have more admirers than any other breed. The favorite color is black; and it is stated that the darkiness of color indicates hardiness of constitution. The following description is by MARTIN, the celebrated English author:



FAT GALLOWAY OX.

"The semi-wild cattle of Chatelherault Park, in Lanarkshire, the descendants of an ancient race, are mostly, if not always polled; and probably the present polled black cattle of Galloway may be derived from the same ancestry.

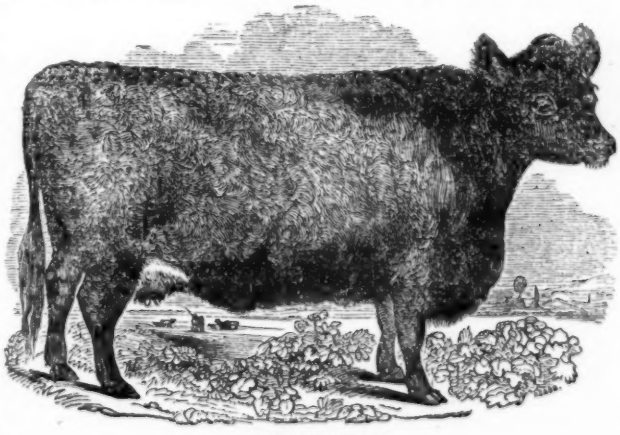
"Formerly, few polled cattle were to be seen in this district of Scotland; but within the last century the breed has greatly prevailed, and it is highly valued. Occasionally, cattle make their appearance with very minute or rudimentary horns, attached, however, to the skin merely, and not sheathing a bony core, indications of a tendency to the acquisition of these natural weapons; and were the point to be followed up by the breeder, these might be soon restored. The breeder, however, is interested in keeping his polled Galloways pure; they are in great request by the grazier, they are of considerable size, fatten readily, accumulating flesh on the best parts; they are less wild than the horned black cattle, and less quarrelsome, and under certain circumstances, as on ship-board, may be packed somewhat closer than the others.

"A well-bred Galloway ox is of admirable form; all is close and compact; the barrel is rounded and ribbed home to the hip-bones;- the chest is deep, the shoulders thick and broad; the neck short and thick; the head clean; the back straight and broad; the limbs short, but extremely muscular; the skin moderate, but mellow, and well covered with long soft hair,—that on the ears, which are large, is peculiarly rough and long.

"In the bull, the head is heavy, the neck thick, and boldly erected above; the frontal crest or ridge is elevated and covered with long hair; and the general form is robust, with great depth of chest and roundness of barrel.

"The cow is much lighter, but yet presents those points which attract the regard of the grazier. As a milker she is inferior; for though her milk is rich, it is deficient in quantity, and on the average will not amount to more than six or eight quarts per day, during the summer months, after which it rapidly diminishes.—This inferiority, as it respects milk, is of little importance to the Galloway farmer, his chief pursuit being the rearing of grazing stock; consequently, as a rule, he never kills his calves, but looks to profit from them at a future day. These are generally dropped at the latter part of winter, or very early in spring, and are permitted access to the mother at certain times daily, as long as she continues in milk. For the first five months the dairy-maid and the calf, morning and evening, divide the contents of the udder pretty equally between them; after this period, when the calf begins to graze, its allowance is diminished, till, the cow drying, this supply is of course stopped altogether. During the winter the young animal is housed at night, and fed upon hay, turnips, and potatoes, with a liberal hand.

"Of the calves bred, a few of the most promising females only are reserved as breeders,—the other females are rendered sterile. Heifers in this condition fatten with great rapidity, arrive very early at maturity, and their meat is deemed peculiarly delicate."



GALLOWAY COW.

Inquiries and Answers.

MARL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There are in this vicinity several beds of marl. Some of the beds are found in the banks of the Elk Creek, and others deposited in boggy wet land. I have one of the latter upon my land. There are no persons in this region who understand its value or use, so far as I can ascertain. You would confer a favor upon several of your subscribers in this place, by informing us through your paper, what is the comparative value of marl as a manure. Upon what kind of lands is it most useful? At what season of the year, and in what manner and quantity should it be used. A SUBSCRIBER.—*Girard, Pa., Feb'y*, 1851.

Your marl is doubtless nearly pure carbonate of lime. Such deposits are not uncommon in Cattaraugus and other counties in Western New York and Western Pennsylvania. These are formed by the precipitation of lime from lime-water, just as a crust forms on the bottom and sides and in the spout of a tea-kettle. When the carbonic acid in the water escapes into the atmosphere, which acid holds the calcareous salt in solution, down falls the carbonate of lime, as an impalpable white powder. Sometimes the particles are cemented together. Spread this freely over a few rods in different fields, and watch the result. Sometimes it does much good, and in other cases none at all. If the soil contains lime enough, adding more can have no effect; or, if the soil lack other indispensable elements of crops, then lime *alone* can not give an increase of grass or grain. Marl should be dug and lie for months in small heaps exposed to the air. In this way, if it contains sulphur, salts of iron, or alumina, as if often does, gypsum is formed, which is worth far more than pure lime on most farms.

PLASTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to make some inquiry of you or some of your numerous correspondents, in reference to the application of plaster to wheat and grass; at what time it should be applied; about how much to the acre; what kind of soil it does the best on; whether it would pay cost to have it shipped from Cleveland about fifty-five miles up the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad; and how much of it ought to be a bushel or barrel at Cleveland. There is very little used in this part of Ohio, and we young farmers here are ignorant of its use and its worth. M. A. HALL.—*Ripleyville, Ohio, Feb'y*, 1851.

A bushel of plaster will weigh not far from 100 pounds, which is about the usual quantity sown upon an acre. April is a good season to sow it broad-cast over wheat, clover, pastures, and meadows. Where the article is high, by reason of the cost of transportation, many use only from 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. In applying it to corn and potatoes, one bushel of plaster should be mixed with two of unleached ashes, and a small handful put upon each hill, taking care to spread the fertilizer a little over the ground. Make the application just after the first weeding or hoeing. Peas and beans contain a good deal of sulphur, which plaster supplies where needed.

PEAT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Can you inform me, through the Genesee Farmer, respecting the mode of converting peat into fuel; or where an establishment of this kind may be found, where I can learn its comparative value, cost of manufacture, &c.? In looking over the back volumes of the Farmer, I find it intimated that the business is briskly carried on in various parts of the northern States; but I find nothing definite. A CONNECTICUT SUBSCRIBER.—*Feb'y*, 1851.

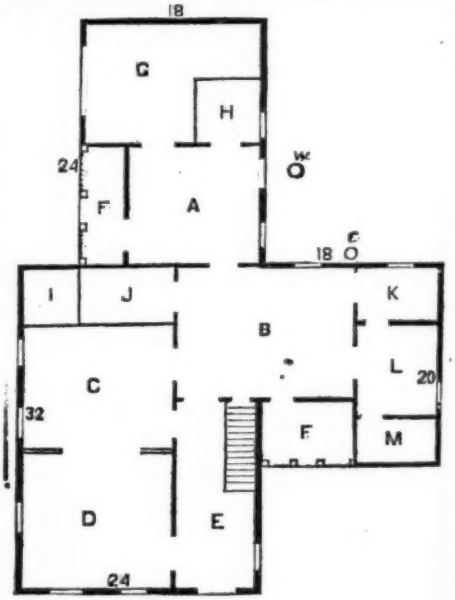
We question whether peat is used as fuel to any extent in the United States. There is an establishment near Portland, Maine, for charring peat to use the coal in the manufacture of nightsoil, which we believe is after the plan invented by Mr. ROGERS, of Ireland. It is said to operate well both in Ireland and Maine. Peat may be dried and burnt to coal or coke in cast iron furnaces, or large stone or brick kilns. Coal is itself a fertilizer, and a most powerful deodorizer. We will learn more about its preparation (which we have seen described in English agricultural journals,) and publish the information.

EDS. GEN. FARMER:—I wish to improve my stock of cattle, and wish to know which is the best kind—the Short-horned Durham, or Devon? Let me have your opinion in the next number. S. JOHNS.—*Point Comfort, Feb'y*, 1851.

Our opinion is, that both races are good for particular purposes; as certainly both are propagated with about equal satisfaction in results in this country and in England.—Where feed is not abundant, the Devons being smaller, can subsist and do well in pastures that would not keep Short-horns in equal condition. For making beef, milk, butter, and cheese, it is generally supposed the Durhams are a little superior; but that this notion is well founded, we know of no satisfactory tests having been put on record.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We should like to hear your opinion, or those of the readers of the Farmer, of the cause, and cure, if any, of three different diseases that the horse is subject to in this section of country, viz: what we here term Big-head, Big-shoulder, and stiff complaint; all prove fatal in the course of time, or leave the animal in such a state that it is of not much account. T. C. Y.—*Beverly, Ill., Jan'y*, 1851.

Country Residences.



GROUND PLAN.

A, Kitchen, 12 by 13. B. Dining Room. 14 by 18. C, Sitting Room, 13 by 16. D, Parlor, 13 by 16. E, Hall, 8 by 18. F, F, Piazzas, 6 by 10 and 5 by 12. G, Wood house, 12 by 18. H, Small Bed Room. I, Pantry, 6 by 10. J, Meal Room, 6 by 6. K, Bathing Room, 6 by 8. L, Bed Room, 8 by 10. M, Clothes Press, 4 by 8.

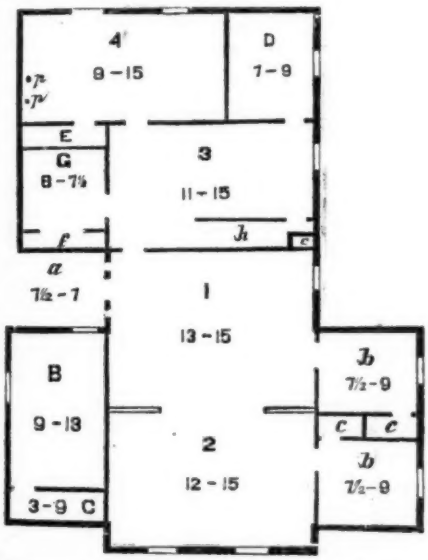
EDS. GEN. FARMER:—Knowing that you frequently give plans and drawings of buildings in the Genesee Farmer, I send you the above plan, which I have decided to build after; and which, though somewhat similar to a plan published before, is essentially different from anything that I have seen, and suits me much better than any at the same cost. The front

end will face a street to the north, and the side a street on the east. The main part will be 24 by 32 feet, and two stories high; the wings only one story. The pantry is as convenient to the dining room as the kitchen. The outside cellar door will be under the meal room, in front of the piazza. Folding-doors between the sitting room and parlor. J. H. Andrews.—*Almont, Mich.*, 1851.

OUR LITTLE COTTAGE.

Messrs. Editors:—I have been particularly delighted from time to time, with the plans of building farm-houses and cottages, given in the Farmer, and as you say you shall continue to give plans through the year, I will venture to send you the plan of our little cottage built the past year, if you think it worth a place in your paper.

What is more beautiful than a neatly finished cottage, surrounded by trees and shrubbery both useful and ornamental, the well-trained honeysuckle and jasmine, the roses of different varieties, and flowers of various hues, that perfume the atmosphere with their sweet fragrance, tastefully arranged around it; this will make home pleasant, and surely it may be called one of the bright spots of earth. When we rise in the morning and look out upon the flower-yard, and see the crystal dew-drop hanging upon the newly blown rose or the more modest lilly, and the meek violet peeping out from its fellows, we say truly this is rural beauty—a luxury that every one might wish for; and those who desire the beautiful, can with a little labor enjoy it.



Description of Ground Plan.—1, sitting room, 13 by 15. 2, parlor, 12 by 15. 3, dining room or kitchen, 11 by 15. 4, wood-house or back kitchen, 9 by 15½, with pump from well and cistern in the end, *p*, *p*. G, pantry, 7½ by 8. *f*, closet in pantry, with lattice and screen bottom to let in air from cellar. *a*, vestibule, 7 by 7½. B, bed room, 9 by 13; clothes press, 3 by 9. *b*, *b*, bed rooms, 7½ by 9. *c*, *c*, *c*, closets. D, bed room, 7 by 9. E, scullery. *h*, stairway. The upright part of the roof is 15 by 28, 14 feet high. The two wings are each 9 by 16, 9 feet high The other two rooms, with pantry, &c, is 20 by 22½, 9 feet high, with stove chimney from upper floor in the middle of this and the upright, to accommodate any room desired.

This is a plank house, finished in modern style, with pilastre corners, and costs about $500, not including the hauling of materials or boards.

I think a house after this plan, finished in the gothic style, would look well; but probably it would be more expensive. A Farmer's Wife.—*Clarence, N. Y.*, 1851.

FARM COTTAGE.

The following design for a Farm Cottage, with description, &c., we take from the New York Agriculturist:

"In the construction of a farm cottage the chief objects to be considered, are, 1st, the number and character of the people it is intended to accommodate; 2d, the expense, or present means and prospective ability of the proprietor; 3d, the position in regard to exposure to the sun, and in affording convenience to the out buildings, or other parts of the farm; 4th, consistency, or congruity, so far as it is considered as an object in landscape scenery, or relates to the nature of the materials of which it is constructed, the color and finish of the exterior, and its fitness or adaptation in promoting health, comfort, and cheerfulness to the occupants within.

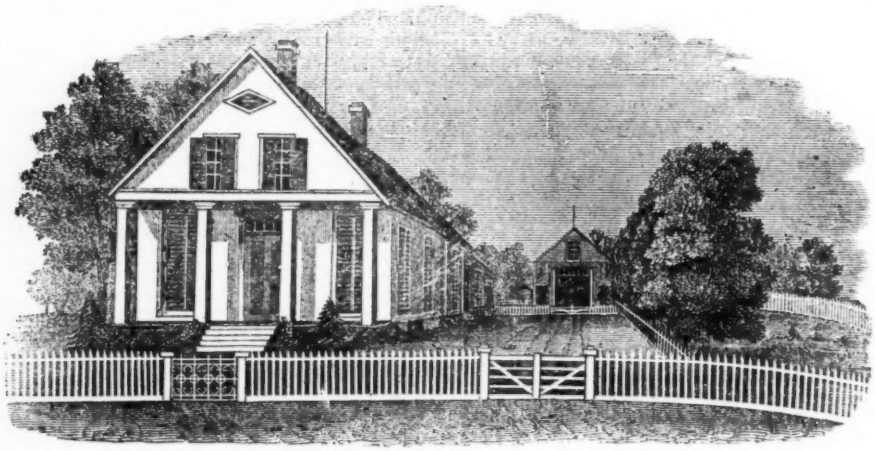
"Those who possess but moderate means, and are unable to erect a more costly mansion, may build, in many situations, a very comfortable and convenient dwelling, for from $600 to $900, agreeably to the plans and elevation denoted by the adjoining cuts.

"Description.—The main body of the cottage, is in the form of a parallelogram, 34 feet long, including the portico, and 32 feet wide, having 14 foot posts, 2 feet of which extend above the attic floor, sustaining a roof of a 16 foot pitch, with the gable end facing the south or south-west. The back part of the house, which extends to the kitchen, is 18 by 23 feet, including the verandah, with 10 foot posts, supporting a roof of 11½ foot pitch, with the gable towards the north or north-east. The kitchen is 12 by 23 feet, including the passage to the vault, with 6 foot posts and a lean-to roof having a 4 foot pitch.

"The whole building is designed to be elevated on a terrace, or mason work, 3 feet above the common level of the ground, to be built of wood, with the outer walls lined with bricks. The roofs, also, are designed to be built of wood, covered either with common shingles, or water-proof cement.

"On the centre of the main body of the house, a false chimney top is shown, which may be formed of metal, bricks, or artificial stone, for receiving the stove pipes from the rooms below. Those who prefer fireplaces to furnaces, or stoves can erect a chimney at each side of the cottage, extending their tops about 16 feet above the eaves. Between the dining room and the kitchen, there is a chimney designed to communicate with the cooking range and stove in those parts of the house.

"This cottage is designed to be entered from the front gate through a portico, 6 feet wide, extending across the whole width of the house. The entry of the kitchen and dining room is also designed to be passed into on the easterly side of the back part of the building, through a verandah 3 feet wide.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF A FARM COTTAGE.

"The windows are all designed to be of good dimensions, and protected by wooden blinds. Towards the top of each gable end, there is a latticed window for ventilation, which may be closed at pleasure in stormy weather.

"Under the entire floor of the main body of the house, a cellar is intended, with walls and arches laid in cement, to be entered by stairs from the dining room, and by a six foot door way on the easterly side, from without. Beneath the kitchen, there is also another cellar, designed for storing wood or coal, entered from the kitchen through a trap-door, and likewise by a passage, on the easterly side, from outdoors. If circumstances require it, a dairy, or milk cellar may also be constructed under the dining room, and lighted, or ventilated, by windows at each side of the house.

"The whole building is designed to be protected from lightning by a half-inch copper rod, 48 feet in length, erected at the gable end near the back parlor window, and secured in its place by means of wooden props, extending from the roof.

"In the ground plan, H denotes the front lobby, or hall, 7 feet wide, including the front stairs.

P, a double parlor, 14 by 28 feet, with folding doors communicating with the front lobby, or hall. Either, or both these parlors might be used as sleeping apartments, should circumstances require.

L, a room communicating with the front lobby, or hall, 11 by 12 feet, with a closet 4 feet square, and may be used for a library, office, living room, or nursery, according to the taste or wants of the occupant.

B, a bed room, designed for the head of the family, 11 by 12 feet, with a closet 4 feet square, and communicating with the library and dining room.

D, the dining room, 14 by 20 feet, communicating with the front lobby, H; the back entry, E, and the cellar at S.

K, the kitchen, 12 by 20 feet, communicating with the dining room by the back entry E, and a sliding window in the pantry C; with the wood cellar at *d*; and the back yard, by the steps S.

E, the back entry, 4 by 4 feet, communicating with the verandah, kitchen, dining room, and the back-garret stairs.

V, the vault, 5 by 6 feet, communicating with the verandah by a passage under cover, 3 feet wide.

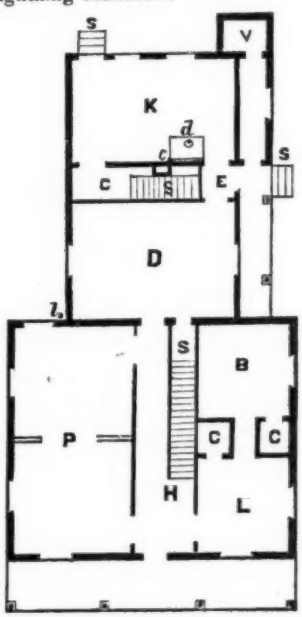
C, C, C, closet, or pantries.

S, S, S, S, stair ways, or steps.

c, kitchen and dining-room chimney.

d, trap-door, covering the wood-cellar stairs.

l, the lightning conductor.



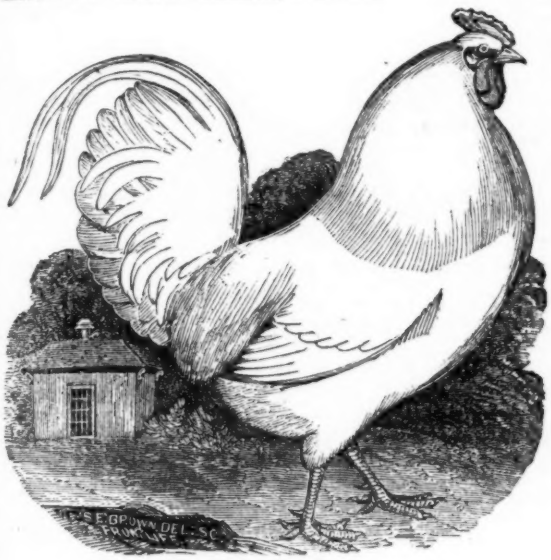
PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR.

"The reader will bear in mind, that the dimensions of a house, built on the foregoing plan, may vary in size, or may be constructed of bricks or stone, as may best suit the taste, ability and wants of the occupant; but the position, in regard to the sun, and the general arrangement, may be the same."

THE DORKING FOWL.

We have received several letters similar to the following, of late, asking for a description and engravings of the Dorking fowl:

"Messrs. Editors:—You will oblige me, and many of your subscribers in this place, by giving a description of the Dorking fowl. Some of us who are not engaged in farming, prize your paper very much for the information it contains about fowls." H. C. J.—*Cazenovia, N. Y.*, 1851."



WHITE DORKING COCK.

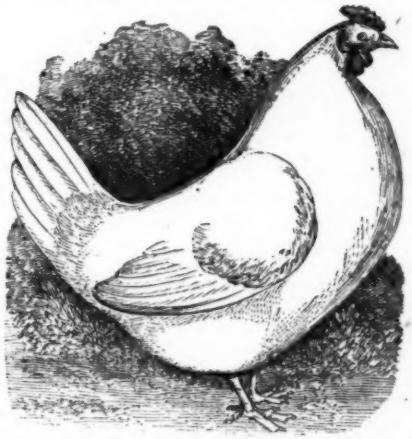
We are constantly receiving requests from new subscribers for information on subjects of which we have fully treated in previous volumes of the Farmer. We have before published a description of these fowls; but for the benefit of new subscribers, we take pleasure in again bringing the Dorkings to the notice of our readers. Mr. Eben Wight, of Dedham, Mass., has very kindly and opportunely sent us portraits of two of his white Dorkings, which grace this page. We have no need to speak of their beauty, as they speak for themselves.

We regret that the price of the finer sort of fowls is so extravagantly high; but these prices can not long be maintained, and the time is not far distant, we think, when every farmer, and every farmer's wife and children, can have a poultry-yard well stocked with the *Dorkings*, *Shanghaes*, and *Cochin Chinas*. It is foolish to go crazy on the chicken question, and applaud everything new, or with a new name; and it is equally foolish to suppose there can be no improvement in fowls—no superiority in one breed over another—and that the fowls which we see running around our streets and yards, are "good enough."

It is generally supposed that the Dorking fowls originated in Dorking, Surry, England, from which place they take their name. The Dorkings were originally white, but latterly, even in Dorking, have become of all shades of color, by crossing, so that the pure white Dorking is scarce. Since so much attention has been attracted to the subject, pains have been taken to increase the pure breed, and for this purpose they have been imported. The cock and hen of which we give the portraits, are from fowls imported by Mr. Wight. We have seen fowls of every shade of color, and of every form, bought and sold for Dorkings, and it is well to learn the true characteristics of the breed. Martin, an English author, who visited Dorking in Surry, and examined the fowls there, says:

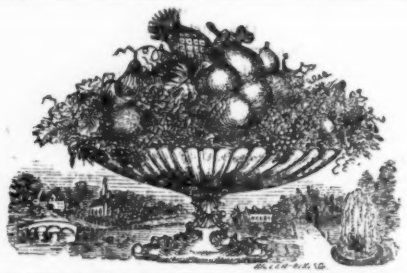
"The Dorking fowl is a short-legged, plump, round-bodied fowl, remarkable for having five toes,—that is, a supernumerary hind toe. We have indeed seen some with one or two more supplemental toes, in a rudimentary condition, and which appeared anything but ornamental. The pure Dorking fowl is of good size, and of a white color; but such are now seldom seen. During a recent visit of some weeks to Dorking, though we visited the market regularly, and explored the country round, on one or two occasions only did we meet with pure white birds. In all, however, more or less white prevailed; but the cloudings and markings of the plumage were unlimited. Many were, as we observed, marked with bands or bars of ashy gray, running into each other at their paler margins. Some had the hackles of the neck white with a tinge of yellow, and the body of a darker or brownish red color, intermixed irregularly with white; yet in all were the five claws present. Neither in form nor coloring is the Dorking breed attractive; it is too rounded on the body, and too low on the limbs to be graceful; but its flesh is in high repute, and vast numbers of these fowls are sent to the London market.

"This breed has recently been introduced into other parts of England, and also into Ireland, and in the latter instance without any deterioration. It is chiefly for its flesh that the Dorking fowl is valued, yet the hen is an excellent layer and sitter, as in fact all short-legged fowls are; in incubation, indeed, the advantage of short legs is evident; the eggs are in less danger, and less liable to disturbance."



WHITE DORKING HEN.

Some English breeders think the Dorking fowl degenerates if removed from its native climate.



Horticultural Department.

EDITED BY P. BARRY.

AT the present time there is an unusual interest felt among all classes of people, in every part of the country, in relation to the culture of fruit and gardening in general. But the want of information — we mean real practical information—is a serious stumbling block. Books and periodicals are to be had, and good ones too, that offer nearly all the assistance that written instructions are capable of yielding; but this falls far short of supplying the want. Half an hour a day in a good garden, where gardening operations are carried on by practical and well trained men, would be better than a month's reading of the best books that can be written. But very few of our people have access to such gardens. Here and there we have good gardens; but they are private, and conducted for private purposes. What is wanted are *public* gardens — horticultural schools — where all branches of gardening will be publicly taught to all who desire to learn it, and where experiments and systems will be carried out for the public benefit.

There are a multitude of gardeners employed in various parts of the country. Some are well trained and really skilful men; but the greater part are mere laborers from the old world, who know next to nothing of our climate, productions, wants, tastes, and habits. The consequence is a woful mismanagement, that discourages people, retards the advancement of good culture, and creates a multitude of misapprehensions. Shall not some steps be taken to remedy this great evil? We have one to propose, but it may appear visionary. We are well satisfied, however, that it is not so; but a plain, feasible plan, carried out successfully in countries that can not boast our resources. We are not about to propose an appeal to either our national government or State legislature — we are not sure that it would be proper to do so; and even if it were proper, it would undoubtedly be vain. What we would propose is, that every large city and town, such as, for instance, in our State, New York, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, where horticultural societies exist, establish a *Horticultural School*, to be managed by the executive officers of the Society in conjunction with the Mayor and Common Council of the city — that all branches of gardening shall be taught in it theoretically and practically, by competent instructors—that a definite period or course of study be adopted, at the end of which pupils, after passing a satisfactory examination, might receive a diploma — that terms or conditions of admission might be so arranged as to meet the circumstances of all classes. The fees and productive labor of the pupils might almost, if not quite sustain the school. The sons of wealthy men, who would be sent there to learn the art and science of gardening for their improvement and recreation, only might be required to pay a certain fee, while the sons of poor men, who would go to learn it as a trade or profession, might be admitted free and be supported during the term of their study.

Our attention has been particularly called to this subject now, by hearing that the Garden of Plants at Rouen, in France, has been, or is about to be, converted into such a school as we have described. The plan is set forth in the following programme:

"ARTICLE 1. A School of Horticulture will be established at the *Jardin des Plantes* of Rouen. The course of instruction will be three years, and will comprise both theory and practice.

"ART. 2. There will be taught—1st. A course of elementary botany, with concise explanations of geology, chemistry, and physics, applied to horticulture. 2d, A course of arboriculture, including the laying out and management of parks gardens, &c. 3d, A course of natural and forced culture of culinary vegetables, both for market and private use, and in different soils and situations. 4th. A course of floriculture, comprehending hardy and hot-house plants of ornament, both for sale and private gardens.

"ART. 3. The Professor of the fourth course will be charged with the superintendence or government of the gardens of the work, the pupils, and care of all the materials.

"ART. 4. Each Professor will have the direction of his own course, and the exclusive control of its labors. The rules will be made by the concurrence of all the Professors, and be submitted to the approbation of the Mayor, in order that the Institution may correspond in all its parts.

"ART. 5. There will be admitted, gratuitously, to this school, children from 14 to 18 years of age, whose parents reside in the city of Rouen, and who are unable to pay any fee. These children must have attended the primary schools, and possess the knowledge to be acquired in them. There will also be admitted, under the same conditions of instruction, in consideration of a fee to be fixed by the municipal council, children whose parents are able to pay, without regard to their place of residence. The number of pupils to be fixed in such a manner that all can be usefully employed in the manual labor of the school.

"ART. 6. Provides for the employment of assistant teachers, practical workmen, who will conduct the different branches of labor.

"AST. 7 Provides for the payment of salary to such pupils as may deserve it, before the expiration of the three years' course.

"ART. 8. Relates to the public examination of the pupils and the award of diplomas at the end of their study.

"ART. 9. A general report of the situation of the school, and the progress of instruction, to be submitted annually to the Mayor and municipal council, by the Professors.

"ART. 10. All the labor of gardening, plantations, and care of trees in the public grounds in the city of Rouen, will be executed by the pupils of the school of horticulture.

"ART. 11. All the course will be public, the instructions to be applicable to the management of public and private gardens of all sorts."

Now, we ask the friends and promoters of improvement, those who desire to place within the reach of the rising generation a knowledge of the most important and interesting arts and sciences, what they think of this programme, and whether it be not possible and perfectly practicable to establish in such cities as Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, &c., a school of horticulture on a similar plan? Let us at least discuss the matter, and test the feeling in relation to it. Is it not time for Americans to move in the matter of training their own gardeners, and of giving their youth an opportunity of learning how to manage their gardens? The noble Society of Massachusetts will soon, we hope, give attention to the subject; and why cannot our great State Ag-

ricultural Society? We trust the time will come when horticulture will form a part of common school education, and when, if "*normal*" schools exist, they will have gardens attached, where those who are to be trained there for the teachers profession, will be qualified in this, as well as in other departments.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

RECENTLY in returning from New York by the Erie railroad, we made a hasty visit to the elegant residence of ROSWELL L. COLT, Esq., of Patterson, N. J., who is well known as one of the most spirited gentlemen in the country in agricultural and horticultural improvement. His residence is situated on the summit of a pretty little hill commanding a fine view of the town and the surrounding country. Immediately around the mansion the grounds are tastefully laid out and well furnished with rare and fine trees. Among others we noted a *Paulonia* of flowering size, many beautiful specimens of English and Irish *Yews, Deodars, Cedar of Lebanon, Abies morinda, Pinsapo, Webbiana*, and others quite rare and scarce; some fine Scotch and Austrian *Pines*, and a fine *Magnolia conspicua* covered with buds.

Around the base of the hill are his green-houses and graperies. The latter are numerous and extensive, both warm and cold. Mr. C. informed us that last year he sold about $500 worth of grapes, besides what were consumed by his family and friends. He is about erecting a new one. His fruit and kitchen gardens are very complete and well managaed. The improvements were commenced in 1840, but by a liberal and thorough system of management, the greater portion has the appearance of being a quarter century old at least.

We were not a little gratified with the inspection of Mr. COLT'S live stock, among which were some beautiful specimens of Hungarian and Alderney cattle. Of poultry the collection is very extensive. The most remarkable were Golden and Silver Pheasants, the most charming birds we have ever seen. They cost $25 per pair. We also noticed White Shanghaes, a Black Swan and a pair of White ones; besides all the other popular breeds of domestic fowls. Mr. COLT has promised to bring some of his best stock to the State Fair at Rochester.

GENEVA.—In waiting for a train westward, we made a call upon some of our gardening friends there. Capt. DAKIN, the well known, gentlemanly, commander of the "Ben Loder," has one of the most complete establishments of the size in the State, —everything in such complete order that an amendment could scarcely be suggested. A small plot in front is devoted to ornamental articles and is separated from the main garden by a very pretty privet hedge. It is laid out with walks covered with a soft blue slate that makes a path as elastic as a fine lawn, and edged with perfect lines of box. The beds are covered with grass and planted with choice shrubs, roses, &c. In the garden are fine beds of raspberries, strawberries, &c. The walks are lined with dwarf apples, and the interior filled up with dwarf and low standard trees of all kinds among which his vegetables are grown. He has a very complete poultry house and a nice collection of Dorkings, Shanghaes, &c.

Indeed, the whole establishment is one that any man might feel proud of. We could not but remark to a friend who accompanied us, "what a pity that every citizen whose means would justify it, does not make such a home as this. What comfort there would be and what a charming town it would make."

H. L. SUYDAM, Esq., is the next neighbor to Capt. DAKIN, and is worthy of being so. His garden presents the same form and a similar arrangement. His improvements are not complete, but he is pushing them forward vigorously. We found him draining his garden and fitting up a very complete little cold vinery about 30 feet long and 12 feet wide. We might point to these two gardens as models for business men who reside on small city and village lots. We would have been pleased to visit the fine residence of THOS. D. BURRALL, Esq., and some others who have fine gardens, but our time was limited.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

BUFFALO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WE are indebted to BENJ. HODGE, Esq., for the proceedings of the annual meeting. The following officers and committees were elected for 1851:

President—BENJAMIN HODGE.
Vice Presidents—Abner Bryant, H. B. Potter, Joseph G. Martin, and James W. Brown.
Corresponding Secretary—W. R. Coppock.
Recording Secretary—John B. Eaton.
Treasurer—A. A. Howard.

COMMITTEES.

On Flowers and Flowering Plants—W. R. Coppock, J. W. Brown, J. F. Bryant, C. F. S. Thomas, and E. Ford.
On Fruits—L. F. Allen, Lewis Eaton, H. W. Rodgers, J. G. Martin, and J. Dart, jr.
On Vegetables—J. Sexton, O. Allen, R. Hadfield, S. J. Millsand, T. Burwell.
On Printing—The President, Treasurer, and Recording Secretary.
On the Library—J. B. Eaton, A. A. Howard, and J. Sexton.

It was resolved that four exhibitions be held during the ensuing season, in May, June, August, and September; and also monthly meetings.

On motion of LEWIS F. ALLEN, it was resolved to subscribe for the Horticulturist, Western Horticultural Review, Hovey's Magazine, The Genesee Farmer, American Agriculturist, Albany Cultivator, and Hovey's Fruits of America.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary and corresponding members:—Hon. M. P. Wilder and C. M. Hovey, Esq., Boston; Dr. W. D. Brinckle, Philadelphia; Dr. J. A. Kennicott, Northfield, Ill.; S. Young, Esq., Louisville, Ky.; A. H. Ernst, Cincinnati, O.; David Thomas, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; B. P. Johnson, Esq., Sec'y N. Y. State Ag. Society; J. C. Holmes, Esq., Detroit; James Dugal, Esq.; Amherstburgh, C. W.

ALBANY & RENSSELAER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are indebted to B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., for a pamphlet containing the list of officers, Constitution, rules and regulations, and premiums for 1851.

President—V. P. Douw, Wolvenhook, Greenbush.
Vice Presidents—E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope; Herman Wendell, M. D., Albany; D. Thomas Vail, Troy; William Newcomb, Pittstown.
Secretary—B. P. Johnson, Albany.
Treasurer—Luther Tucker, Albany.
Managers—B. B. Kirtland, Greenbush; J. McD. McIntyre, Albany; J. M. Lovett, Albany; L. Menand, Watervliet; S. Morgan, Watervliet; W. A. McCulloch, Greenbush; James Wilson, Albany; J. S. Goold, Albany; E. Dorr, Albany.

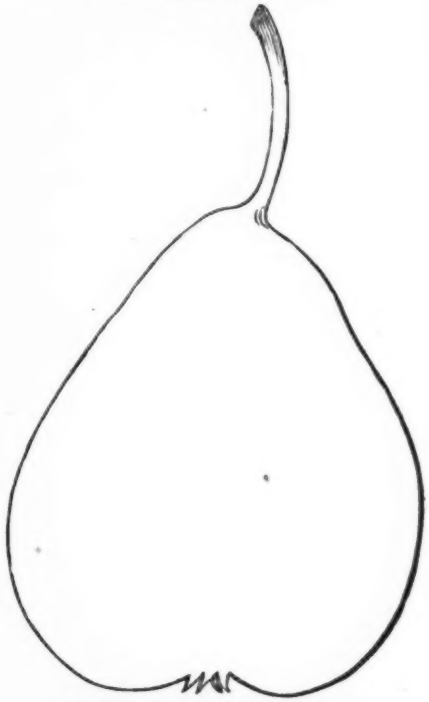
The Society will hold four exhibitions during the year 1851, in the Geological rooms, Albany. The first on the 18th and 19th of June, the second on the 9th and 10th of July, the third on the 10th and 11th

of September, and the fourth on the first Wednesday of February, 1852.

HORT. SOCIETY OF THE VALLEY OF THE GENESEE.

The following officers for 1851 were elected at the annual meeting held on the 3d of February, 1851 :

President—LEVI A. WARD, Rochester.
Vice Presidents—Mathew G. Warner, Rochester ; Henry P. Norton, Brockport ; J. J. Thomas, Macedon ; Asa Rowe, Sweden ; S. Donollan, Greece.
Corresponding Secretary—Delon M. Dewey.
Recording Secretary—J. A. Eastman.
Treasurer—James H. Watts.



BEURRE DE WATERLOO PEAR.

AMONG some 50 varieties of new and rare pears which fruited here the past season, (1850,) the *Beurre de Waterloo* was considered as one of the best, if not *the* best ; and therefore we consider it worthy of notice as promising to be of great excellence.

Size medium. Form obovate, slightly pyriform, tapering almost to a point at the stem, which is about an inch long, moderately stout, and inserted rather obliquely, without any depression. Calyx open, segments long, basin shallow. Skin greenish yellow, sprinkled with rough brown dots, and occasionally with a blush on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh fine grained, buttery, melting, juicy, very sweet, with an agreeable perfume. Ripe with us from the 20th to 25th of October.

Tree erect, moderately stout, with light olive colored shoots, thickly sprinkled with brown dots.—Grows well both on pear and quince, and bears early. We do not recommend this yet for small collections, but as being worthy the attention of those forming large collections, and who may desire to obtain new and promising sorts.

THE WESTERN HORTICULTURAL REVIEW. JNO. A. WARDER, M. D., Editor. Cincinnati, O.

THE first number of this journal appeared in October last. A notice of it was then prepared, but accidentally omitted, and to this time has been overlooked. We are glad to be able to say that, so far, it has been conducted with great ability, and given very general satisfaction. Each number contains 48 pages of large quarto size, printed on good paper, with fair type, and tastefully illustrated. A journal of this kind was greatly needed in the west, where orcharding, gardening, and the vineyard, are becoming such great interests ; and Cincinnati, surrounded as she is with gardens and vineyards, possessing an excellent Horticultural Society, enterprising amateurs and skilful gardeners and nurserymen, is the very place for such a journal as the Review, to become useful and popular. We commend it to our readers, and wish it success.

CALIFORNIAN SEEDS.—We are indebted to Messrs. J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 John street New York, the well known seedsmen, whose advertisements will be found in this paper, for a catalogue of between forty and fifty species of Californian seeds, comprising annuals, perennial shrubs, bulbs, and trees, which they offer for sale in packages at $2.50 each. Most of them appear to be quite new, and will probably prove to be valuable acquisitions. They are at least worthy the attention of botanists, nurserymen, and those who are curious in the matter of rare plants and trees.

THE CURCULIO.—Mr. HARVEY GREEN, of Jefferson Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., informs us that he has repelled this insect in the following manner: "I tie up straw in bundles about as large as a man's arm, run a long handle into them, set them on fire, and pass them quickly round the trees ; the insects fly into the blaze and perish."

He gives this experiment for what it is worth. If at all avilable, it should be commenced as soon as the insect appears.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(N. S., Claridon, Ohio.) There are no two varieties of good, long keeping apples, on which you may depend for such large crops, as the English and Roxbury Russets. The Rhode Island Greening is as profitable as any, but does not keep so long as the Russets mentioned. For feeding stock, or for sweet cider, the Jersey Sweeting is probably one of the best. Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet and Pumpkin Russet are large and very productive sorts, valuable for stock.

PEACHES.—Crawford's Early Melocoton and the old Red Cheek Melocoton are two of the hardiest, most productive, and profitable varieties we can recommend for general purposes, and will probably give you the greatest number of bushels to the acre of any you can plant.

(GEORGE A. JENKINS.) The rose cannot be successfully grafted on the locust. In relation to grafting, the natural law, that art cannot change, is that the scion and the stock must be of the *same or a closely allied species*.

(J. FRANTO, Kempfield, Pa.) Many of the kinds of fruit you want can be procured here at the nuseries. You had better order the catalogues. See advertisements.

(A NEW SUBSCIBER.) Bury your thorn apples in a heap till next fall ; then sow them in light soil in drills, covering one to two inches deep.

(R. R. COLLINS.) Corn and all other grain crops are injurious to young orchards. Crop with roots and give your trees a dressing of ashes or lime, half a peck to a tree, and see that your soil is well drained. Much moisture in a soil retards the bearing of fruit trees.

(A FARMER.) To give even the outlines of a profitable system of market gardening would require more time and space than we can at present afford. We should also want to know something of your soil, markets, &c.

THE HIGH-BUSH BLACKBERRY

This is a spontaneous production of the New England States, and bids fair to become a valuable garden fruit. Already great improvement has been made upon it by high culture. The accompanying figure and account of it from Hovey's Magazine, will be interesting:

"The blackberry is likely to become one of the most esteemed of the smaller fruits. Since the introduction of the improved variety, about six or seven years ago—of which we have heretofore given several accounts, and whose cultivation has been so well detailed in our last volume, by Capt. Lovett, of Beverly, who has been one of the most successful growers of the fruit—it has been very generally disseminated; and, the past year, many remarkably fine specimens were exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

"The liberal premiums offered for this fruit, by the Society, have had the good effect of producing very general competition; and so superior have been some of the specimens — so much larger than when first exhibited, evidently showing what care and attention will do for this as well as other fruits—that the Society have deemed it advisable to offer a high prize for a seedling, with the hope of still further improvement; for, although what few attempts have been made in this way have not been attended with very favorable results, there is still good reason to believe that it will yield to the ameliorating influences of cultivation, as well as the strawberry, the gooseberry, or the raspberry.

"Our engraving represents a single cluster of the blackberry, of the ordinary size, under good cultivation. Several of the berries exhibited by Capt. Lovett, C. E. Grant, and other amateurs, the past season, measured *one and a half inches* in length.

"We can commend the blackberry to all lovers of fine fruit, as one which should in no case escape their attention. A dozen vines, when well established, will yield sufficient fruit for an ordinary family. For its cultivation we would refer to the article of Capt. Lovett, above mentioned; merely remarking that the berries should be allowed to *get fully* mature before they are gathered; otherwise much of their excellence is lost. They will drop from the stem, upon the least touch, when they are quite ripe."

Ladies' Department.

ANNUAL FLOWERS.

We are all prone, perhaps, to attempt to do more than we can *do well*. The ambition of the farmer is to add acre to acre, and field to field, although he has more in his possession than he can half cultivate. We see this in the flower garden as well as in the field. How often do we witness large flower gardens containing a great variety of half-starved, sickly flowers, contending for a bare existence with the surrounding weeds. A space of a few square feet, and containing but one or two varieties in perfection, would afford far more satisfaction. In our directions for flower gardening, we shall take it for granted that our readers have other and important duties to engage their attention, and that their labors in the flower garden are principally confined to an hour or so, morning and evening. We know of no better exercise or recreation for a leisure hour; and we never knew one who loved flowers, who was not better for it.

The first work is the selection of the ground and its preparation. A warm and sheltered position should be chosen, if possible, as on the south side of a fence or house; but care must be taken to select a place on which water will not stand. The ground should be deeply dug and well pulverized. If not rich, well rotted manure should be dug in. If the ground is clayey, and liable to become hard by the beating of the rain and the drying sun, some light mold from the woods should be added, or some sandy loam, or mold from an old pasture; one of which can be procured in almost any neighborhood.

After the ground is prepared the seed may be sown; but, a little caution is necessary, not to sow seed too thick, as beginners generally make this error. As there is some difficulty in sowing the finer seeds evenly, they may be mixed with three or four times the quantity of sand or ashes. They may be then lightly covered with fine mold, sifted over them—the smaller the seed, the lighter the covering. It is better to cover too lightly than too heavily. You now have nothing to do but to wait patiently till they "*come up.*" Be sure and destroy all weeds as fast as they make their appearance. If your plants are too thick, which they are very apt to be, transplant them to other beds, or along the borders of the paths, choosing some showery day for this work. But be sure and remove them before the plants in the bed become crowded, or they will become injured—taking out the smallest and weakest plants. In removing plants, they should be taken up carefully, with a ball of earth attached, disturbing the roots as little as possible. This is better done when the ground is moist. The plants that are named in our last, and those which we may hereafter recommend, will need no further care except to keep the weeds destroyed and the ground in a mellow condition. Those who have the convenience, can raise a few plants in the hot-bed for early blooming. In this section of country, seed in the open ground should not be sown much before the first of May.

In planting, some attention should be given to the height of the plants, so that the larger do not hide those of a smaller growth. A little taste, also, is necessary in the arrangement of colors, to produce a good effect; but this will be learned by experience. We only intend to throw out a few hints, and leave the matter to the good sense and cultivated tastes of our readers.

In addition to the annuals named last month, we would recommend the *Nemophilas*, which are very beautiful, of a spreading habit, and about a foot in height. A new variety, (*Maculata*,) white flowers, spotted with purple.

Sweet Peas are very ornamental in patches.—Habit, climbing; flowers of various colors. Height from three to four feet. Like the common pea, they need sticks to support them.

Golden Bartonia is very showy, of a spreading habit. Flower golden yellow. About two feet in height.

Balsams, we need not recommend, for they are universal favorites. But those who usually cultivate them have but little idea of the beauty of the finer sorts. We saw them last season as large and as double as the rose.

Asters. These are gay star-like flowers, growing a foot or fifteen inches high, upright, but spreading when they once begin to branch. The original has a single flower, in shape like a daisy; but there is a great variety in gardens, and the double and full-quilled sorts only are prized. The colors are various; not only are there all shades of red and blue, both of which appear mixed with white, but the white is mixed singly with all the shades; so that the autumn garden is indebted to this flower for a good deal of its gay and brilliant effect. The Germans have raised many varieties, which are sold under the name of German asters; and the imported seeds generally produce very fine varieties. We have obtained some of the imported seed, and have some of our own raising that we know to be fine.

CHINA ASTER.

Of all the flowers we have named, and still others, we have procured the seed, and intend to supply those of our friends who apply. We shall do them up carefully and send by mail, so as to subject the receiver to single letter postage only. Our object in this is to encourage a love of flowers, by furnishing those with the finer sorts, who from their location are unable to obtain them. All we ask is that these little friends—some of which we watched over last season till we really loved them, and took with so much care from the parent flower—be not permitted to starve and perish in a hard and impoverished soil, surrounded by grass and weeds. Plant them in a good and generous soil, watch over them a little in their infancy, and protect them from their stronger enemies, and in a little while we and you shall have our reward. Our appreciation of the beautiful will be quickened; and as we love the beautiful in nature, we shall love the Author of nature's beauty. Show the flowers at your County Fair, and next season distribute the seeds among your neighbors, always exacting a pledge for their good usage.

Youths' Department.

A WALK IN THE GARDEN.

It is now the month of April, the snow has disappeared, the ground has become thawed, and partially dry. It is now time to commence gardening operations, and we will take a walk in the garden, as it is a favorable time to see the commencement of the work for the season; and if you are observing, you can hardly fail to learn much that will be useful. You notice the frames and glass on the south side of the high and tight fence. This is the hot-bed. It was probably prepared about the 1st of March. We will examine it, and see what it contains.—There you see lettuce large enough for the table, radishes growing finely, cucumbers in blossom. In another frame you see cabbage, and tomato, and celery plants. These you see can all be raised much earlier in a hot-bed than in the open ground. Plants are thus raised for planting out in the open ground, as soon as we could plant the seed. The heat is obtained from the pile of manure on which you see the frame placed. You have often seen the steam ascend from a pile of manure when turned over. About six inches of earth is placed on the manure, and the seeds planted in the earth.

You see that the greater part of the garden was dug in the fall, and left in ridges. This was done to allow the frost to enter the ground for the destruction of worms and insects that would be apt to injure the crops. Frost mellows the ground. You notice how soft the roads become after frost. A little further on we see a man digging. We will look at him a little while. He has a new spade, and see how deep he drives it in with his heavy boot. Some plants send their roots deep into the ground, in search of nourishment, and it is best to dig or plow deep to allow them an opportunity to penetrate the earth. The rains, too, descend to nourish the plants; when, if the ground was dug only a few inches, the greater part would either lay on the surface or run off. Some times gardeners dig two spades deep, and this they call *trenching*. Digging and plowing are both for the same purpose—to make the ground light and mellow, so that roots of plants can penetrate it in search of their proper food. If we were to sow seeds or plant trees or shrubs in the hard ground, if they grew at all it would be a very poor and sickly growth. Notice what pains the gardener takes to have every spade-full well broken up. He turns it bottom upwards, as he throws it from his spade, and if this does not entirely loosen the particles of earth, he strikes it with his spade. Weeds are thus buried, where they rot, and form manure. These trenches you see open, are to drain the surplus water from the ground. They will be partly filled with stones or tile, so as to leave a channel for the water, and then covered.

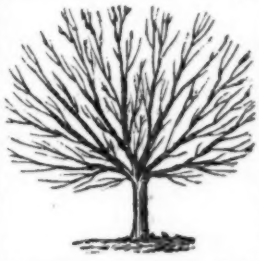
Now that he has dug quite a piece, he *rakes* the surface with an iron-tooth rake, and you see how much pains he takes to break every large piece of earth, and before he leaves it, not a stone or lump of earth is to be seen. This is intended for fine seed, and you can readily imagine how much better this nicely prepared land will be for such seed, than though it was rough and uneven, where many of the seeds would be uncovered and thus perish, and even those seeds that happened to fall in a favorable spot, would find their roots obstructed before they had proceeded far, by hard balls of earth, and crevices, into which the drying winds penetrate, causing their destruction.

The peas are already up and growing finely.—This must be some early sort, probably the *Early Emperor*, which is the earliest kind. The gardener, if he wishes green peas for a long time, will sow a few every two or three weeks.

The *Pie plant* is just making its appearance, and it has received a good dressing of well rotted manure. Manure is dug in around all the fruit trees, and the ground looks as though it had received a liberal supply; for every good gardener knows he cannot raise good vegetables without plenty of manure.

The *grape vines*, currant bushes, and fruit trees, have all been *pruned* and put in order, the gardener taking off such branches as he thonght necessary to make them of a good *form*, and bear *fine fruit*—We have not time now to talk of pruning, but some other time we will try to show you how and why, the gardener prunes his trees.

You will observe that all the peach trees have had the ends of the shoots cut off. This was done early last month. Nearly all the old peach trees you see in gardens have three or four long branches, without a leaf or branch, except at the extreme ends. They are easily broken by the wind, soon become old and useless, not living out half their days. But these trees have a very different appearance, and for future reference we will make a drawing of one of them. We may not get every limb in its place, but we can easily get the general form and appearance. The sap which furnishes the tree with nourishment has a disposition to go to the ends of the shoots, causing the buds there to grow, and leaving the buds further back to perish. By cutting off the tops of the shoots, the buds at the lower ends of the branches obtain sufficient sap to nonrish them; and thus they grow, and the tree is supplied with enough branches to make a fine shaped head, as we have made in the drawing.



In this part of the country it is yet too early to sow radishes, beets, beans, and other tender vegetables. The earth is not yet warm enough, and they would be apt to be destroyed by frosts. But sometimes gardeners put in a few, and if the season is favorable, they succeed and very early vegetables are obtained; if not, the ground is planted again. No sensible gardener will put in the main crop till there is little danger of frost. Peas and lettuce being quite hardy, they can be sown very early.

In the border on the north side of the garden early potatoes are planted. The ground being yet cold, they are slow in coming up; but as the sun gets a little warm, they will make their appearance, and we shall have potatoes fit to dig by the first of July.

The raspberries are all nicely tied up, and the strawberry beds have all been raked over, and the dead leaves removed. The black looking mold that you see mixed with the soil, is well rotted manure that has been dug in with the fork. Every thing appears to be in good order, and during the summer we shall see the fruits of this good management. We will visit the garden again next month.

Editor's Table.

THERE can be no better evidence of the progress of agricultural improvement, than is furnished by the increased circulation of agricultural journals. We rejoice then to learn that the agricultural papers generally are receiving increased support—that their field of operations is enlarged, and consequently their ability to do good. The price of the Genesee Farmer is too low to render its publication a matter of individual aggrandisement; but as long as our friends show the same willingness to lend a helping hand that they have the present year, they shall not want a *good* and *cheap agricultural journal*. Through the exertions of voluntary and unpaid agents, our circulation the present year has nearly doubled, and we now have on our books more than 35,000 regular subscribers, and the number constantly increasing. If each of these papers are read by *four* individuals, we have, then, about 150,000 regular readers. The question is not with us how we shall furnish each subscriber with the value of his subscription, which we think we have ever been able to do, but how we shall render the Genesee Farmer of the greatest possible benefit to its numerous readers. The principles of vegetable economy are the same the world over, and though we have large lists of subscribers in every state and territory in the Union, not excepting California and Oregon, and in British America, as well as Great Britain and Ireland, we do not despair of being able to make our journal at once interesting and profitable to all.

MODE OF PREPARING CLOTH FOR HOT-BED FRAMES. — In consequence of an error in our last, we republish the method of preparing cloth for hot-bed frames:

"Take white cotton cloth of a close texture, stretch and nail it on frames of any size you wish; take 2 oz. of lime water, 4 oz. of linseed oil, 1 oz. white of eggs, 2 oz. yolk of eggs; mix the lime and oil with very gentle heat, beat the eggs well separately, and mix with the former. Spread this mixture with a paint brush over the cotton, allowing each coat to dry before applying another; until they become water proof."

☞ WE refer those who have sent us lists of subscribers, to our offer of premium books in our January number.—Those who wish to increase their clubs so as to claim either of the books offered, will do so as soon as convenient. Those who wish any particular work will please inform us, otherwise we shall use our own judgment. Those who are entitled to premiums, and to whom they have not been sent, will receive them this month. In most cases they have been forwarded.

☞ WE have been requested by several correspondents to notice a very foolish attack of a certain pugnacious editor at the West. We beg to say that we consider the man and his motives rather beneath notice.

☞ MANY communications have been received too late for insertion or notice this month, and many more for which we could not find room.

Osage Orange Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a supply of fresh, well saved Osage Orange seed, warranted to vegetate freely, *not* being taken from the fruit by the common process of boiling. Price $1 per quart, or at a reduced rate by the bushel. Printed directions furnished for its culture.

Also, Honey Locust, Yellow Locust Seed, &c.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

April, 1851 15 John Street, New York.

Morgan Horse, "General Gifford."

THIS justly celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y.

A likeness and description of this animal may be seen in the March number of this journal, page 64, and also in the Rural New Yorker, under date of 6th March.

Terms of insurance, $12. Pasture provided for mares from a distance at the usual rates.

April, 1851. CHAS. W. INGERSOLL.

C. J. RYAN & CO.,

WOULD most respectfully call the attention of the public, particularly the trade, to their Nursery Stock, consisting in part as follows:—

Apple Trees, 3 and 4 years old, all the most popular long keeping varieties.....$18 per 100.

Northern Spy, 3 and 4 years old.....$25 per 100.

Cherry Trees, the principal varieties, from 5 to 10 feet high, straight stems, and headed.....$25 per 100.

HEDGE PLANTS.—Arbor Vitæ, American, 1 to 4 feet high, $5 per 100; Hemlock Spruce, 1 to 4 feet high, $5 per 100; Privit, strong thrifty plants, $4 per 100.

5000 Giant Rhubarb Roots, fine productive sorts, for hotels and market gardeners.....$10 per 100.

Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, *true sort*.....$4 per doz.

Downing's Colossal, extra fine flavored and tender.....$4 per doz.

1500 select and very choice Verbenas, in fair condition for bedding out, such as Anacreon, Scarlet Defiance, Polka, Lovell, Rosy Morn, and a dozen other varieties.....$1.50 per doz.

Also Petunias, Scarlet Geraniums, Prize Double Dahlias, &c. &c. For particulars, see March number of the Farmer.

☞ Rochester and Charlotte Plank Road Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. City Office, 16 Reynold's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

March 1st, 1851.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, L. I.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., sole proprietors of this ancient establishment, would respectfully invite the attention of Amateurs, Nurserymen, and others, to their fine and extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Roses, and Green-House Plants, &c., which are offered for sale on terms much below former prices. Their Fruit being propagated from bearing trees on their extensive specimen grounds, enable them to guarantee the varieties to be genuine and true to name. Their trees are well formed and thrifty, and such as will give complete satisfaction. To Nurserymen wishing trees in quantities, by the hundred or thousand, they are enabled to offer very liberal discount. Their extensive collection of Standard and Dwarf Pears, their new varieties of Italian and French Peaches, and many new and superior fruits of other kinds, are well worthy the attention of all lovers of fine fruit. Their collection of Roses is the most extensive of any Nursery in the country, and many new varieties have been added to their collection.

Orders for Trees from any part of the country will meet with prompt attention, and goods be packed so as to insure their safety to any distance.

Catalogues with a detailed list of prices, will be sent to all post-paid applicants, or can be had of our city Agents, CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, 205 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—The public will please not confound this with the Nursery of Winter & Co., who have taken the title of this establishment, but who are selling out and closing their business.

April, 1851. [4 1t*]

Clover and Grass Seed.

WE would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and others to our stock of Grass Seeds.

We have now in store and offer for sale at the lowest cash prices—

250 bushels Ohio medium Clover Seed.
50 do Seneca Co. large do.
20 do Wheatland do do.
1000 do first quality Timothy Seed.
10 do Orchard Grass Seed.
10 do Italian Ray Grass Seed.

For sale at the Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, No. 65 Buffalo street, Rochester. J. RAPALJE & CO.

April, 1851.

Tobacco Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a small quantity of the Broad Leaf Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco, a pure and fresh article. Price $1.00 per oz.

Also, genuine Havanna Tobacco Seed from one of the most celebrated plantations on the island. Price $1.00 per oz.

Maryland Tobacco Seed, in varieties, at 50 cts. per oz.

Kentucky Tobacco Seed, at $1.00 per oz.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
15 John Street, New York.

☞ The largest collection of Vegetable, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, to be found in the United States. Catalogues on application.

April, 1851.

Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse,

NO. 65 BUFFALO ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. RAPALJE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Imported and American Garden Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Reaping Machines, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, &c., &c.

J. RAPALJE.
April, 1851. W. S. RAPALJE.

Seed Corn.

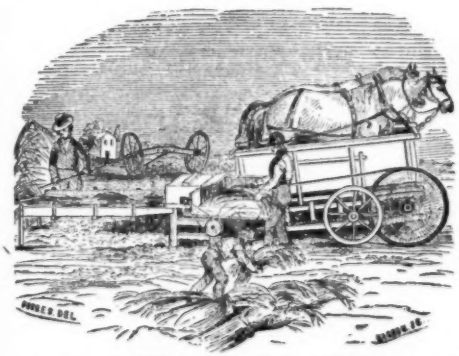
A VERY choice lot of Early Dutton, eight-rowed, White Flint, and other varieties, for sale in the ear, by

J. P. FOGG & BROTHER.
April, 1851. Rochester Seed Store.

New York State Agricultural Works.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

WHEELER, MELICK, & CO. continue their Manufactory at the corner of Liberty and Hamilton Sts., Albany, where they are prepared to fill all Orders with despatch.



Orders for WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY, CHAIN HORSE POWERS, and OVERSHOT THRESHERS & SEPARATORS, will receive their prompt attention. The large and increasing demand for these Machines, has induced the proprietors to erect a new and spacious Manufactory, and otherwise extend their means of promptly filling orders. Their Powers and Threshers have been sold in nearly every State in the Union, during the past year, and their superiority has been acknowledged by numerous testimonials, not only from Agricultural Societies but from persons who have used them. They have been awarded the first premiums at all the principal Fairs where they have been exhibited in operation, including the Pennsylvania State Fair, the Provincial Fair of Upper Canada, and the Michigan and Ohio State Fairs, together with numerous County Exhibitions in the different States.

The Two Horse Machine with from three to five hands, will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, or twice that quantity of Oats.

The One Horse Machine will thresh rather more than half that quantity.

PRICE AT ALBANY.

For Two Horse Machines,.....$145.00
For One Horse Machine,..... 120.00

Machines will be shipped to order to any part of the United States or the Canadas, ☞ *and warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser, or they may be returned within sixty days.*

The subscribers also Manufacture and will furnish to order the most approved kinds of Feed Cutters, Clover Hullers, Circular Saw Mills, &c., &c.

They will also furnish Horse Powers properly geered for driving Churns, Elevating Grain, or other purposes to which Horse Power can be applied. WHEELER, MELICK & CO.,

Corner of Hamilton and Liberty Sts., Albany, N. Y.

For sale by J. RAPALJE & Co., at the Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, 65 Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y.

CAUTION.

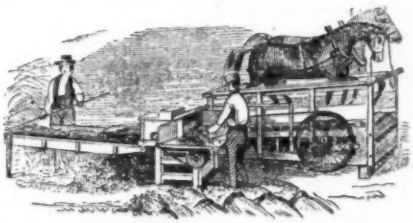
The subscribers, Patentees of *Wheelers Patent Horse Powers*, having noticed that an Agricultural Firm is advertising that Wheeler's Patent Horse Powers and Overshot Threshers are manufactured and sold by them, when in fact they have not obtained from us any liberty to use our Patent, we hereby caution all persons that said firm has no right to use our Patent, or to manufacture or sell said Horse Powers, and that a sale by them will confer no right upon the Purchaser to use such Power.

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & CO., of Albany, and their Agents, are the only persons authorized to make or sell *Wheeler's Patent Horse Powers*; and every such Power made or sold by them, or by any person having a License to do so, has upon one of the Cast Iron Semi-Circles at each end of the Power, the words "WHEELER'S PATENT—WHEELER, MELICK & CO., MAKERS, ALBANY, N. Y."

A due attention to this fact will enable purchasers to avoid imposition and fraud.

No person or firm in Albany, except Wheeler, Melick & Co., is authorized to make or sell said Horse Powers.

Albany, April, 1851. A. & W. C. WHEELER, Patentees.



Emery & Co.'s Latest Improved Premium Rail Road Horse Powers.

WARRANTED superior to any other kind before made or sold by us. For particulars, descriptions, &c., see catalogue of Albany Agricultural Works Warehouse and Seed Store, furnished gratis on application by mail. Also, see Genesee Farmer for March, 1851.

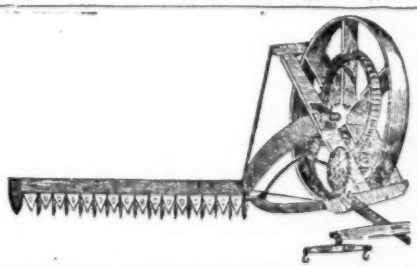
Price of new Power, for two horses,.....	$110.00
" " " " one horse,.....	80.00
" " Saw Mill, (24 inch saw in order for use.).....	35.00
" " Threshing Machine, with Separator, of one horse Power,.....	35.00
Price of Threshing Machine and Separator, for two horse Powers, (if sold with Power, $35) without Power,.....	37.50
Price of sett of Bands, Wrenches, &c., complete, for all the above machines,.....	5.00

Also, Wheeler's Rock and Pinion Horse Powers and Threshers manufactured by us, and warranted equal in all respects to any of the kind made, which we offer, and guarantee the purchaser the full privilege of using the same, for the following prices:

Two Horse Power,.....	$100.00
One Horse Power,.....	75.00

The Threshers not being patented the prices are the same as above, which are very low, considering the quality as now made, being much heavier, with more spikes than the ordinary Threshers sold by us. H. L. EMERY & CO.,

April, 1851. 369 and 371 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.



KETCHUM'S PATENT MOWING MACHINE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of the inventor, Mr. Wm. F. Ketchum, and also the interest formerly owned by S. W. Hawes, are now manufacturing the above Machine in the city of Buffalo. The Machine has been greatly improved, and is fully capable of performing all we recommend it to do, and capable of cutting 12 to 15 acres of grass per day with 1 span of horses.

The price of the Machine is $100.00 with one sett of knives, and $110.00 with two sett of knives.—Cash in Buffalo.

Any information wanted, or orders left with Mr. GEORGE SHEFFER, Scottsville, Monroe Co., or Mr. MORGAN BUTLER, New Hartford, Oneida Co., will meet with prompt attention.

G. W. ALLEN & CO.

Office at the store of HOWARD, NEWMAN & Co., foot of Lloyd street. February, 1851.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AT AUCTION.

THE postponed yearly sale of Full Bred Short Horns and Improved Dairy Stock, consisting of about fifty head, will come off at my farm on Tuesday, June 24th, 1851, at 12 o'clock, M. I shall dispose of all the improved Dairy Stock, which is composed of the finest Short Horn, with a slight cross of Amsterdam Dutch, which some writers say was part of the original ingredient which composed the improved Short Horns.

I am now breeding Short Horns, Devons and Ayrshires, each separately and pure, which, owing to the limits of my farm, make it necessary to confine myself to those three breeds. By the awards of the State Agricultural Society, the American Institute, and my own County Society, (with the exception of last year, when I was not a competitor at either,) it will fully appear that I have been a very successful exhibitor. The Cow which won the First Prize as a milker, at the American Institute last year, was bred by me, and composed of the above alluded to Dairy Stock. Several of the Bulls got by Lamartine will be of the most appropriate age for efficient service the coming season. All Cows and Heifers old enough, will be warranted in calf at the day of sale, by my imported Bull, Lord Eryholme, or my celebrated Bull, Lamartine.

I own two thorough bred Devon Bulls; one the celebrated old Major, the other, one and a half years old, imported by me from Devonshire. One of the above animals will be sold—which, I have not yet determined.

A full Catalogue, with the pedigree of each animal, will be published in due time, with minute description of sale, &c.

I also have a number of Suffolk Sows, in pig to my imported Boar, most of the progeny of which will be old enough to dispose of on that day.

I also have about 20 South Down Ewes, most of which I imported from the flock of Jonas Webb, and now in lamb to my imported Buck, Babraham. Some of the Buck Lambs will be offered at auction on that day.

This sale will not only offer an opportunity to obtain Stock from my previous herd, but will also enable persons to procure calves from my imported Bull, lambs from my imported Ram, and pigs from my imported Boar—all of which animals were recently selected by me in person, when in England.

The mode of warranting the Cows and Heifers in calf, is this: in case they prove not to be so, it shall be optional with the purchaser, on his *certificate of that fact*, either to receive from me $25 (say twenty-five dollars) or to send the cow to my farm, and I will keep her the proper time (free of expense) to have her got in calf to either one of my Bulls, which he shall choose. I will give $25 for any Heifer calf from either of the Cows or Heifers sold at the sale, delivered on my farm, at two weeks old.

Stock purchased to be sent at a distance, will be delivered on ship-board or railroad in the city of New York, free of risk or expense to the purchaser.

Persons living at the South, in a climate to which it would not be well that stock should be transported at that hot season of the year, may let such animals as they may purchase, remain with me until the proper season, and I will have them well taken care of, and charge only a reasonable price for their keep. One of my objects in breeding improved domestic animals, is to assist in distributing them throughout the Union, deeming it one, if not the most important feature to promote profit to the cultivator of the soil, and to benefit the consuming country at large.

All communications through the Post please pre-pay, and I will pre-pay their answers, and also a Catalogue if required. Catalogues will be to be had at all the principal Agricultural Warehouses and offices of the principal Agricultural Journals, on and after the 1st day of June next. Persons wishing to view the stock at any time, will find my superintendent, Mr. Wilkinson, to give them the desired information when I am at not at home.

Dated, this 4th day of March, 1851, at Mount Fordham, Westchester County, eight miles from the City of New York, by the Harlem Railroad. [4-3t] L. G. MORRIS.

The Thorough Bred Blood Horse, Sir Henry,

WILL stand, at the stable of the subscriber, through the season, and let to Mares at $10 each. The subscriber takes this method to inform gentlemen of Western New York who have heretofore, and others who would seek to, patronize him, they will find such accommodation and attention as they may desire, and upon the most reasonable terms. It perhaps will be needless to enter into a detail of pedigree here, but suffice it to say, he is descended through all the generations that are recorded in the English Turf Register. There is no horse living that can boast of a more illustriou pedigree.

Sir Henry is of a beautiful unfading bay color, stands 16 hands and 1 inch high without shoes, is compact and short legged for a blood horse, yet of a rangey and majestic figure. His action is graceful, but at the same time proud and commanding. Sir Henry was purchased by Wm. V. Wilson, Esq., of Ridgeway, Orleans co., at the State Fair held at Utica, in 1845, for $800, when but five years old. His stock has been sought for, and at great prices. Matched geldings have brought $1200 a pair, single geldings have sold for $700, and owners of young stallions have refused $600 and $800, in many instances, and one has refused $1000 for his horse

The proprietor, after numerous attempts and at a great price, succeeded in obtaining this horse and brought him to this place, where he has been kept two years, and now, out of convenience to himself, will remove to Bergen Corners, Genesee co., a distance of four miles, where he expects to receive his usual amount of patronage. BILLING RICHMOND, Jr.

Riga, N. Y., March, 1851. [4-1t*]

Great Sale of Superior Thorough-Bred Short Horn Cattle.

THE subscriber having more Stock than he can well sustain on his farm, will offer at Public Auction about THIRTY head of his Improved Short Horn Cattle, consisting of Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves, on the 26th day of June next, at his farm 2½ miles from this city.

It is known to breeders of improved stock, in this country, and in Canada, that the proprietor of this herd during the past 12 years, has through the medium of importations from England, and selections from the best herds in this country, spared no expense to rear a herd of cattle from which superior animals could be safely drawn for improvement and crosses upon other breeds. His importations have been derived from that eminent breeder, the late Thomas Bates, Esq., of Kirklevington, Yorkshire, England, which herd it is well known has recently been disposed of at public sale by his administrators, and dispersed into many hands, and can no longer be resorted to as a whole, for improvement. The announcement of that sale created great interest, and all Short Horn breeders in England seemed emulous to secure one or more of these animals to mingle with the blood of their own herds, and at the day of sale, there was found assembled the largest audience ever before witnessed upon a similar occasion, numbering, as was said, from 4 to 5,000 persons, and among them the best breeders in England, and several from other countries. Some of the animals bro't prices which seemed incredible to many.

In the herd now offered for sale, will be included the Imported Bull, Duke of Wellington, and the premium Bull, Meteor. These are Bates' Bulls, and their reputation as stock-getters are too well known to need any comment. I am authorized to say by Lewis F. Allen, Esq., of Black Rock, one of the most prominent breeders in this country, and who has had ample means of forming a judgment, "That in no instance, to his knowledge, had these two Bulls been bred to Short Horn Cows of other herds, previously imported into the United States, but that their produce were superior in general qualities to such herds."

The most of the Stock which is now offered for sale, have been bred from these two Bulls; and the proprietor, having a young bull more remotely connected with that portion of the herd he retains, (being about 14 in number,) can spare these two valuable Bulls. There will be in the Stock offered for sale, 6 young Bulls, from 8 months old to 2 years, in addition to the two named above; and the remainder of the Stock will be composed of Cows, (most of them possessed of extraordinary milking qualities,) Heifers and Heifer Calves. It is believed that no herd of Short Horns has ever been offered for sale in this country, exhibiting more of the valuable combinations of qualities which contribute to make up perfect animals.

A Catalogue containing the pedigrees of these animals will be ready for delivery at an early period, in which the Terms of the Sale will be particularly stated. A Credit will be given from Six to Eighteen months. Gentlemen are invited to examine the herd at their convenience. GEO. VAIL.

Troy, N. Y., March, 1851. [4-3t]

Young Morgan Tiger & Sampson Chief

WILL stand, the present season, on Fridays and Saturdays at the stable of Lewis B Baldy, Seneca Falls, and all other days of the week at the stable of the subscriber, two miles south-east from Clyde.

Morgan Tiger is a beautiful dark bay, over 16 hands high, possessing figure and action unsurpassed by any horse of his celebrated stock, and no evidence can be so satisfactory of his superior qualities as a personal examination of him, and his stock, now one and two years old. He was sired by old Morgan Tiger, formerly owned by Doct. May, of Palmyra; dam, by Sir Charles Durock. He was awarded the first Premium at the Wayne Co. Fair, 1850.

Sampson Chief was sired by the English Draft Horse Sampson, imported by John Robinson, of Palmyra; dam, a Nimrod mare. He, and his stock, are highly prized by farmers and others needing horses of his class. Terms, for either horse, $8 to insure. Pasture, on the farm of the subscriber, at reasonable charge. Accidents at the risk of owners

Persons wishing to inquire respecting these horses, are referred to Messrs. Hiram Woodruff, Auburn; John L. Hubbard, Waterloo; D. W. Colbin, Geneva; Ab'm Parish, Batavia; and many other gentlemen who know them and their stock.

ISAAC M. GILLET.

Clyde, N. Y., March, 1851. [4-2t*]

Agricultural Bookstore.

123 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

THE subscribers have for sale the largest assortment of Agricultural Books in this country. Almost every work useful to the Farmer and Mechanic, both European and American, may be found at their store. Orders from any part of the country promptly supplied at the lowest prices, for Cash or approved credit.

N. B.—Also a full assortment of Theological, Classical, School, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books, and Stationary.

April, 1851. VAN NOSTRAND & TERRETT.

THE NEW YORK REAPER.

MANUFACTURED BY SEYMOUR & MORGAN.

WE hope our friends and those wishing to purchase the New York Reaper will give in their orders early, as last year we were unable to supply the demand. See last number of the Farmer for particulars. SEYMOUR & MORGAN.

Brockport, N. Y., April, 1851.

Thorp, Smith, & Hanchett,

PROPRIETORS OF THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES, *SYRACUSE, N. Y.*,

CULTIVATORS of, and Dealers in, all kinds of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Hedge Plants, Seedlings, &c., &c., offer for the spring sales A very large stock of the best varieties of Apples, Cherry, and Peach Trees.

A choice selection of native and imported Plum Trees.

And a splendid importation of Pyramidal Pear Trees on Quince, from 5 to 7 feet high, at 50 cts. each, consisting of nearly one hundred of the most celebrated varieties, old and new. These trees have invariably given the most entire satisfaction, and are sold at a quite unusualy low rate

They have also for sale a large assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Green-House Plants, Evergreens, and Plants for bedding out, among which are

Deodar, and Lebanon Cedars, 3 to 5 feet, price $2 each; Japan Cedars; Magnolias; Daphnes; Altheas; Honeysuckles; Dahlias; Roses of all classes, including *Fortune's China*; Phloxes; Petunias; Verbenas; Maurandias; Lophasphernums; *Calestegia Pubescens*, a new and beautiful climber, covered with a profusion of large double flowers of a delicate rose color from June till cold weather; Heliotropes; Geraniums; Salvias; Double Feverfews; Plumbagos; Tree and Herbaceous Pæonies; Double Lichnes, &c., &c., all of very superior quality and beauty.

☞ Persons favoring us with their orders shall have no cause to complain of the quality of any articles sent them.

☞ Catalogues sent gratis, as usual, to post-paying applicants.

N. B.—T., S., & H. have formed a partnership, under the firm of THORP, SMITH, HANCHETT, & Co., to take place in May next, with Mr. A. FAHNESTOCK, a skillful, practical, and intelligent nurseryman and propagator, who will superintend the management of the Green-House department, which they design shall constitute, henceforth, an important feature in their business By this arrangement, they become joint proprietors with him in the "Augusta" Rose, an acquisition to the floral world which is destined to create a marked sensation. It will be sent out in the Spring of 1852. [4-2t]

Genesee Valley Nurseries,

BY A. FROST & CO.

SOUTH SOPHIA STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE proprietors of this establishment wish to call the attention of Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and Amateurs to their present stock which is partly embraced in the following:

Apple Trees 18¾ cts. each, $15 per 100. Standard Pear Trees, 2 years old, 40 cts. each. Dwarf do. do. on the Anzers Quince, 30 to 50 cts. each. Plum Trees, 50 cts. each. Standard Cherry Trees 5 to 8 feet high, with fine heads, 35 cts. each. Standard Cherry Trees, 3 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, or $25 per 100. Peach Trees, 2 yrs. old, from bud, very thrifty, 12½ cts. each, or $10 per 100.

All of the above trees are worked with the choicest and newest of their respective kinds, and are remarkably thrifty and well grown. Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, &c., all of the newest, and the most of lately imported kinds.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., embracing all the rare and most ornamental kinds.

Green-house and bedding plants in great variety, including a large and most splendid collection of double dahlias.

The above plants will be packed carefully and left at any of the Freight Offices in the city, according to advice, without an extra charge.

Our new descriptive catalogue of the above fruits, and giving a general description of the articles now under cultivation, is ready for distribution, and will be mailed gratis to those that apply post-paid.

☞ Office No. 47 Exchange street. [4-2t]

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

AT THE GENEVA NURSERY, N. Y.

THE proprietors of this establishment invite the attention of Planters and Dealers, to their very large and extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. These Nurseries are very large, from 15 to 20 acres. The trees are large, handsome, and thrifty growth, raised on a clay and gravel soil. It has been the study of the proprietors for many years in the business, to select only those varieties worthy of cultivation, and universally approved; and from the extensive patronage they have received, believe they have given complete satisfaction.

We have, also, a large collection of Strawberry Plants, of all the new and choice varieties; also, Hedge Plants, Buckthorn, English Thorn Seedlings of Cherry, Pear, and Horse-Chestnuts.

50,000 European Mountain Ash, of one year's growth, of uncommon size, $10 per 1000.

Scions furnished of all the new and rare varieties.

All orders promptly attended to, and Trees carefully packed for transportation. W. T. & E. SMITH.

Geneva, N. Y., March, 1851. [4-1t*]

The Old Rochester Nursery

CONTAINS the usual Stock of Trees and Shrubs, Ornamental and Utilitarian. The entire satisfaction which orchards have given where the selections have been left to the proprietor, supercedes the necessity of a lengthy advertisement. Catalogues gratis Orders solicited, and Trees properly packed for all parts of the continent. SAMUEL MOULSON,

36 Front Street, Rochester.

HIGHLAND NURSERIES, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. SAUL & CO., beg leave to call the attention of *Dealers* and *Planters* of Trees, and the public in general, to their very large and complete stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Which they offer for sale the coming spring. The Trees of their Nurseries are all *grown* on the premises and propagated under the immediate supervision of Mr. Saul, whose long connection with this establishment, is some guarantee for the accuracy of the stock now offered for sale. It consists in part of over—

20,000 Pear Trees, 5 to 8 feet high, and embracing all the leading standard varieties, as well as those recently introduced, of merit, either of American or Foreign origin

20,000 Apple Trees of *extra size*, 8 to 10 and 12 feet high, including every variety worthy of cultivation.

10,000 Plum Trees, 5 to 8 feet, of every known kind of reputation, as well as all the novelties of recent introduction.

10,000 Cherry Trees, 6 to 8 feet and over, among which may be found all the desirable and choice varieties.

A large stock of handsome Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince, in every variety.

Also, Grape Vines (native and foreign,) Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currents, and Strawberry plants, of all the most approved kinds, as well as excellent roots, such as Asparagus, Rhubarb, Sea Kale, &c., &c.

Pear on Quince, Cherry on Mahaleb, and Apple on Paradise stocks—for Pyramids or Dwarfs for garden culture, and embraces all the kinds that succeed on these stocks.

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Embracing all the known kinds suitable for street planting of *extra size*; also, the more rare, and select, as well as all the well known kinds suitable for Arboretums, Lawn and and Door-Yard planting, &c., including Weeping Trees, Vines, Garden and Climbing Roses in great variety. Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid China, Hybrid Bourbons, Hybrid Damasks, Hybrid Provence, and Bourbon, Tea, China, and Noisette, and Prairie and other Climbing Roses.

A large quantity of Arbor Vitæ for Screnes, Burkthorn, Osage, Orange and other hedge plants.

The above will be sold on as liberal terms as similar stock can be purchased elsewhere.—For further particulars see catalogues, a new edition of which is just issued, and will be forwarded to all *Post-Paid* applicants by mail. A liberal discount will be made to persons who buy to sell again, and extensive planters on their own account.

P. S.—Frieght paid to New York.

Newburgh, March 1st 1851. [3-2t]

Auburn Nursery.

THE proprietor has now ready for sale *Ten Thousand* Apple Trees, 4 and 5 years old, from 7 to 9 feet high, comprising all the leading standard varieties, propagated by himself and warranted genuine.

Also, a good assortment of Pears on their own roots, and on Quince for Dwarfs; and Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c. &c. Also a quantity of Buckthorn for hedges.

All of the above articles can be furnished of good quality, and as reasonable as at any Nursery in the State.

Catalogues sent to all post-paid applicants.

S. S. GRAVES.

Auburn, N. Y, March. 1851. [4-2t*]

Monroe Nursery.

THE subscriber deems it almost superfluous to publish an advertisement at this time, from the fact that his Nursery is so universally known; yet he would beg leave to say to his friends and the public, that his experience as a Nurseryman of eight years is certainly some guaranty that the articles purchased of him would be correct and adapted to modern cultivation. Of the different fruits, he only cultivates a few varieties, such as has been proved and acknowledged to be the best.

He has a good stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Grape, Shrubs, Tuberous, Bulbous and green-house plants at reduced prices. Dahlias also of latest varieties.

Greece, March 1, 1851. [3-3t.] CHAS POWIS.

Penfield Nursery.

THE subscribers offer for sale at their Nursery, in the village of Penfield, a very extensive assortment of unusually large and thrifty Fruit Trees of the most approved varieties, some of *extra* size, from 8 to 12 feet high, and from 3 to 5 years growth, for Orchard culture, at $16 per 100. Persons wanting Trees to sell again, will be liberally dealt with.

HENRY FELLOWS & SONS.

Penfield, N. Y., March, 1851. [4-1t]

Corn Shellers.

A NEW article, only one foot in diameter, the latest improvement. Price only $3.00. It can be seen in operation at the Seed Stores of J. RAPALJE & CO., and J. P. FOGG & BROTHER, No. 29 Buffalo street, Rochester, opposite the Arcade.

April, 1851.

Field Peas.

500 BUSHELS Early Canada and Marrowfat Peas, free from bugs, for sale by J. P. FOGG & BROTHER,

April, 1851. 29 Buffalo street, Rochester.

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A New Work on Fruit.

CHARLES SCRIBNER (late Baker & Scribner) has in press, and will publish early in April,

"THE FRUIT GARDEN,"

A Treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c., the Laying out and arranging different kinds of Orchards and Gardens, the Selection of Suitable Varieties for different purposes and localities, Gathering and Preserving Fruits, Treatment of Diseases, Destruction of Insects, Description and Uses of Implements, &c., *Illustrated with upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Figures*, representing the Different Parts of Trees, Practical Operations, Modes of Training, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. By P. BARRY, of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 1 vol. 12 mo.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

PART I. Describes the different parts of Fruit Trees—Roots, Stems, Branches, Leaves, Blossoms and Fruit; explains their different Characters, Functions, and Practical Classifications. It treats, also, of Soils and Manures, of the best Modes of Propagation, and the General Principles and Practice of Pruning.

This Part is a new feature in Treatises of this kind, and is intended to be the ground-work of all the operations of culture.

PART II. Treats of the Propagation and Management of Trees in the Nursery in detail, both Standards and Dwarfs, beginning with the Stocks and ending with taking up the Trees. The various kinds of Stocks, their particular Uses, &c., are all correctly described.

PART III. Treats of the Laying Out and Arrangements of different kinds of Orchards and Fruit Gardens, the selection of Trees and of varieties. Planting, Pruning, and Training of Standards, Dwarf, Pyramids, and various other forms, in a manner calculated to furnish important information much sought for at this time.

PART IV. Contains Abridged Descriptions of all the best Fruits of well-established merit, with selections for various purposes and localities, and lists of new and promising varieties; also, a Chapter on Diseases and Insects; another on Gathering and Preserving Fruits, and one on the more important Implements used in Fruit Culture. CHARLES SCRIBNER,

No. 36 Park Row, and 145 Nassau St., New York.

April, 1851.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

300 BUSHELS Clover; 250 bushes Timothy, warranted free from foul seeds. For sale at the Rochester Seed Store, No. 29 Buffalo street, by

April, 1851. J. P. FOGG & BROTHER.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

THE subscribers solicit the attention of Nurserymen, Orchardists, and Amateurs, to their present large and fine Stock of Nursery articles.

Standard Fruit Trees, for Orchards, thrifty, well grown, and handsome, of all the best varieties.

Dwarf Trees, for Gardens, the largest Stock in the country and the most complete. Many thousand Pear Trees, of bearing age, can be furnished.

Cherry Currant—the largest variety known. Upwards of 1000 plants on hand.

English Gooseberries—2000 strong plants of the best sorts.

Large Fruited Monthly Raspberry, that gives a crop of fine fruit in the Autumn.

Strawberries—all the best sorts.

Ornamental Shade Trees, of good size for Streets, Parks, &c.—large and well grown.

Choice Trees and Shrubs for lawns and pleasure grounds, including all the finest, new, and rare articles recently introduced.

Hardy Evergreen Trees—Norway Spruce and Balsam Fir of small size in large quantities, and a moderate supply of large ones; besides nearly *Fifty New and Rare Evergreens*, including Deodars, Cedar of Lebanon, Chili Pine, Cryptomeria or Japan Cedar, Himalayan Spruce, &c., &c.

Roses, Pæonies, Phloxes, &c.—a large and complete collection, including the finest novelties.

Dahlias—upwards of 100 select varieties, including the finest English prize flowers of 1849 and 1850.

Border Plants, for bedding out, such as Phloxes, Verbenas, Heliotropes, Salvias, Cupheas, Scarlet Geraniums, Plumbagos or Tecomas, &c., &c., can be supplied in quantities at very low prices.

The following Catalogues, giving full information as regards terms, prices, &c., will be sent gratis to all who apply by post-paid letters, or at the office

1st. A general descriptive Catalogue.

2d. A wholesale Catalogue, for those who purchase extensively.

3d. A Catalogue of select Green House Plants

4th. A special Catalogue of Dahlias and Bedding Plants, for 1851. ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Mount Hope Garden and Nurseries.

Rochester, N. Y., April, 1851.

ROCHESTER
SEED STORE
AND
Agricultural
WARE-HOUSE
REMOVED
FROM FRONT STREET TO
No. 29 Buffalo Street,
OPPOSITE THE
ARCADE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF SEEDS.

FARMING TOOLS
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION

April, 1851. J. P. FOGG & BROTHER.

California Flower, Shrub and Tree Seeds.

THE subscribers have just received from the hands of the collector nearly 50 varieties of the above, all fresh and in good condition. No other country in the world, with a temperate climate, presents such an array of floral beauties as do the western slopes of the Nevada Hills, where the present collection was made, and it is believed, that as regards novelty and beauty, no previous selection has exceeded the one now offered.

The Seeds are put up in neat small packages of 47 varieties, price $2.50 each, with descriptive catalogues, and can be sent to any part of the United States or Europe, by mail if desired.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

April, 1851, 15 John Street, New York.

THE GENESEE FARMER,

VOLUME XII, FOR 1851.

Fifty Cents a Year, in Advance.

FIVE Copies for $2; Eight Copies for $3, and any larger number at the same rate.

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